

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

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—BY—

FISKE & COFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance Twenty-five cents will be deducted. For six months \$1.50, and for three months \$8.00.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by twelve lines advertising type constitute a square. For one square, one week, 75 cents; for two or three weeks, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion, 20 cents. Let advertisements appear in advance of these rates. Spurious and obtrusive notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

JOINT PRINTING of nearly every description, and in the neatest styles, promptly executed.

"GIVE ME BACK MY HUSBAND!"

Not many years since, a young married couple from the far "fast anchored isle," sought for our shores with the most sanguine anticipations of prosperity and success. They had begun to realize more than they had seen in the visions of hope, when in an evil hour the husband was tempted to "look upon the wine when was red," and "when it gave its color in the cup." The charmer fastened around his victim all the serpent spells of its sorcery, and he fell; and at every step of his rapid degradation, from the man to the brute, and downward, a heart-string broke in the bosom of his companion.

Finally, with the last spark of hope fluttering on the altar of her heart, she threaded her way into one of those shambles where man is made such a thing as the beasts of the field would hallow at. She pressed her way through the bacchanalian crowd who were revelling in their own ruin. With her bosom full "of that perilous stuff that preys upon the heart," she stood before the panel of her husband's destiny, and exclaimed in tones of startling anguish—"give me back my husband!" "There's your husband," said the rummeller, as he pointed toward the prostrate wretch. "That my husband? What have you done to that noble form that one, like a giant oak held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for protection and shelter? That my husband?" With what torpedo chill had you touched the sinews of that manly arm? That my husband? What have you done to that noble form that one, like a giant oak held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for protection and shelter? That my husband?" With what torpedo chill had you touched the sinews of that manly arm? That my husband? What have you done to that noble form that one, like a giant oak held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for protection and shelter? That my husband?"

The ears of the rummeller, ever since the first demijohn was opened on our shores, have been saluted at every stage of his traffic with just such appeals as this. Suck widows, and such mothers, such fathers, and such fatherless, as never mourned in Israel at the massacre of Bethelheim or at the burning of the Temple, have cried in their ears, morning, noon, and evening—"Give me back my husband!" "Give me back my father!" "Give me back my boy!" "Give me back my brother!"

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A Paris letter writer thus describes Louis Napoleon on one of the spacious avenues of that imperial city:

"Driving a pair of splendid bays, attached to a box-wagon, with the reins in his own hands, and handling them as though he were accustomed to it, without any outriders, equeires, or guards, the Emperor Napoleon came along the avenue. He was dressed with a black overcoat, and a hat which was of a fashion of its own. The points of his moustache look particularly sharp, and his 'imperial' as though it had just come from the barbers—it required a steady hand and a quick eye to guide those dashing horses through the immense throng of vehicles of every description which filled the avenue, particularly as the driver, while keeping one eye upon the steeds, was obliged, with the other, to acknowledge the salutations which he received on every side, and he kept up a continual bowing. I consider myself a tolerable good democrat, but I took my hat entirely from my head as he passed. A great man is he; he has been successful, and, cast as a pseudophilosopher may about it, success is the true measure of great men, after all. The Emperor gives, as yet, no signs of age (he will be 52 on the 20th of April next) but looks as fresh and young, I think, as when I saw him five years ago, before he had the whole weight of Europe on his shoulders, and the Pope 'dawn on him.'

ALMOST ANOTHER THELLUSON CASE.—The Dutch papers are now discussing an extraordinary will, made at Amsterdam, 150 years ago, by a Jew, named Jacob Peryra. Out of his immense wealth, he allowed only 20,000 gilders annually to his widow and children; the remainder, consisting of securities then considered safe, he left in trust to the wardens of his synagogue, who, after 150 years, rendering an account of their stewardship before the judges, were to devote 100,000 gilders to the endowment of a certain charity, and then to divide the remainder in equal proportion between his heirs. The 150 years will expire in February, 1861, and the descendants are summoned to appear at Amsterdam, on the 7th of June next, to receive an account of the trust.

The formalities of the law are of course complied with, but it is well known that, as in the English case of Thelluson, the result will be a disappointment to the heirs, for the accumulation will hardly be sufficient to meet the first charge of the endowment. The greater portion of the securities, which for more than 50 years after his death paid 40 per cent., are said to have become almost worthless.—The bankruptcy of the East India Company in 1775, the revolution and invasion in 1793, the loss of the colonies and trade, war taxes and annexations to France, impaired their value, while the settlement of the national debt at the Restoration in 1813 completed the ruin.

TEXAN TRAGEDY.—Two men, named Northington and Welch, recently had a desperate rencontre at Warton, Texas. Northington shot Welch, through the heart with a double-barrel shot gun, but the latter immediately attacked Northington with a knife and managed to cut him several times, once to the heart, when both fell together, within fifteen feet of each other, and both died immediately after, and within a minute of the same time.

Fadeless is a Loving Heart;

Sunny eyes may lose their brightness,
Nimble feet forget their lightness,
Pearly teeth may know decay,
Raven tresses turn to gray;
Check be pale and eyes be dim,
Lips that smile are faded in the limb;
But, though youth and strength depart,
Fadeless is a loving heart.

Good Advice.

Ye who would save your features florid,
Little limbs, bright eyes, unwinkled forehead,
From age's devastation horrid,
Adopt this plan—
Twill make in elates cold or torrid,
A pale old man.
Avoid in youth a luxurious diet;
Restrain the passions' lawless riot;
Devote to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay;
So shall ye spife of age's flat,
Resist decay.

An Interesting Bridal Trip.

The train from Grafton, due here at 11:40 A. M., under the management of that gentlemanly, amiable, popular and efficient conductor, Captain Scott, a few days since, stopped at one of the way stations, to take on a newly married couple. Both were young, and both were verdant; having been raised in the wilds of Western Virginia, neither of them had ever been fifty miles away from home. They had heard of railroads, locomotives, steamboats and hotels, but had never experienced the comforts of the aforementioned institutions. Jeems and Lize had determined on this, the most important event of their lives, to visit the city and see the world, particularly that portion known as Parkersburg. No wonder that they were amazed and delighted when the locomotive, steaming and snorting, with the train of beautiful crimson cars following it came in sight.

"These your trunks?" said the baggage-master.

"Well, I sorter calkerlate them's 'em," said Jeems.

The trunk (a spotted hair trunk and a very old fashioned valise) were soon in the baggage car, followed by Lize and Jeems.

"I'll be darned if railroads ain't a fine thing," said Jeems, seating himself on his luggage and holding up the tails of his light bodied blue, adorned with resplendent metal buttons, out of the dust. "Lize, set here by me."

"Come out of that," said the baggageman, "you are in the wrong car."

"The h—l I am! If you'd suppose I don't know what I bout? This is my traps, and I kalkete to stay where they ar. Keep quiet Lize; they say we've got to fight our way through the world anyhow, and if that chap with the cap on wants anything, why, I'm his man. Don't want any of your foolin' round me!"

Here the Captain interposed and explained matters; insomuch that Jeems consented to leave his traps and follow the captain. What was his delight when he surveyed the magnificence of the first class passenger car into which he was ushered. His imagination had never, in its wildest flights, pictured anything half so gorgeous. He was aroused from the contemplation of the splendor around him by the shrill of the iron horse. "Joe-whilkin's! what in thunder's that?" exclaimed Jeems.

"That's the horse squealing when they punch him in the ribs with a pitch-fork, to make him go along," said a sleepy looking individual. "Give me back my brother!"

"Look here, stranger," said Jeems, "I low

ther think I'm a durned fool; maybe I am, but there's some things I know, and one of 'em is, you'll get your mouth broke if ye don't keep it shut. I don't say much"—just at this moment they found themselves in Egyptian darkness, and then was heard a scream, as she threw her arms around the neck of Jeems.

"I knew it! I knew it!" exclaimed the sleepy looking individual, "we're all lost, evry mother's son of us. We can just prepare now to make the acquaintance of the gentleman in black, who tends the big fire down low."

"Oh, Lord! Jeems, what will become of us? I fel skeery about getting on the outlandish thing, at fust."

"Keep quiet, Lize! hollerin won't do any good now. If you know any prayer, now's your time to say it, for both of us."

"What's the matter here?" said the astonished conductor, coming up as the train emerged once more into the light.

"That's just what I'd like to know," said Jeems, when he saw that Lize and himself were still alive.

"We've just passed through Eaton's tunnel,"

said our polite Captain. "How far are you going?"

"Wall, reckon we'll stop at Parkersburg."

"Show your tickets, if you please."

"Sartainly, Lize, you got some with you?"

Let this gent look at 'em."

Lize drew a piece of white paper from her reticule, and with a smile, handed it to our friend, the captain, who read:

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY
IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

"What's that?" said the Captain.

"Why, that's one of the tickets to our wedding, that's what you asked for, haftain it?"

asked the somewhat surprised Jeems.

"Haw! Haw! how! how! how! how!" was the discordant sound that arose from the seat of the sleepy looking individual.

A bland smile passed over the face of the captain, as he explained his meaning to our verdant friend. He had no ticket, but willingly paid his fare, and the train sped on towards its destination. But wonders did not cease here—presently our pert newsboy, Billy, entered the car, and, stepping up to Jeems, he said—

"Have a sun, sir?"

"Wal, if I have my way about it, the fust will be son, sartin," said Jeems. Lize blushed.

"Don't count your chickens before they're hatched!" said Billy as he hastened on to the next car.

In due time the train stopped at the big depot in this city. Amidst confusion of strange noise, and a babel of discordant voices, our friends landed on the platform.

"Buss, sah?"

"Buss, sah, free for the United States?" said the cable porter of our up town house.

"Lady take a buss, sah?"

"Wal, I rather spose she won't from anybody but me—rekuon I'm able to do all in that fin she wants, and more too."

"Go to the Revere House, sah?" right across de street—best house in de city. Dis way sah? any baggage? have it sent to your room in a few minutes."

In a short time Jeems and his bride found themselves in one of those comfortable rooms on the second floor of that well ordered establishment, the Swan House. The baggage was sent up with promptness, and our friends were soon making their toilet for dinner. Jeems had his coat and boots off in a jiffy, and Lize's hair fell gracefully over her shoulders.

"The very beasts are better than man, for man has all the worst attributes of the beasts and none of their best. He has the fierceness of the lion without its nobility; he has the stubbornness of the ass without its patience; he has all the devouring gluttony of the wolf, without the wisdom which bids it avoid the trap; he is a carrion vulture, but he is never satisfied; he is a very serpent, with the poison of asps beneath his tongue, but he spits his venom afar off as well as nigh. Ah, if you think of human nature as it acts toward God, you will say, indeed, it is too bad to be mendied, it must be made anew."

"Let the brewer say what he thinks about us."

"The man who speaks of Saxe as Saxe, Of course would call an axe an axe; Pray tell your friend, good Mistress Fame, (I've no acquaintance with the dame) If she should wish to use my name, To make the word a rhyme to axe, Knack, whack, or crack, or even smacks, And call me plainly John G. Saxe.

SPURGEON'S PULPIT STYLE.

The following extracts from the fifth American series of Spurgeon's discourses will give the reader a good idea of his style of preaching and illustration:

"Many of God's people have a manufactory at the back of their houses in which they manufacture troubles; and home-made troubles, like other home-made things, last a very long while, and generally fit very comfortably. Troubles of God's sending are always suitable—the right sort for our backs; but those that we make are of the wrong sort, and they always last us longer than God's. I have known an old lady sit and fret because she believed she should die in work-house, and she wanted God to give her grace accordingly; but what would have been the gool of that, because the Lord meant that she should die in her own quiet bedroom?"

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A Dirge.

There's a new grave in the old churchyard—Another mound in the snow; And a maid whose soul was whiter far, Sleeps in her shroud below.

The winds of March are piping loud, And the snow comes down for hours; But by-and-by the April rains Will bring the sweet May-flowers.

The sweet May flowers will cover her grave, Made green by the April rain; But blight will lie on our memories, And our tears will fall in vain!

To Pronounce SAXE.

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SAD HOURS.

Hours of sadness come upon us at all times, Steling softly, gently over our hearts until they gain dominion there—they hold me in possession now! I am sitting by my window; the wild bird's song, and the wild flowers breath is wafted in upon my wings of the cool evening zephyr, yet it chears me not to-night. My mind is full of sorrowful memories—thickly they cluster round my heart! Smiling faces and loving forms seem to surround me, that never will again on earth. I think of many near and dear friends who have departed, never to return, or many bright hopes and joyful anticipations which have been crushed in the babil; I extend my hand to gather the beautiful fruit which seems to hang before me, and grasp—shadows. The dream I dreamt of life has been caught but a dream so far; what it may be I know not, but I build my castles in the air! What are we, where are we from, and whether are we going? Our days are few and full of sorrow. Why are we at all?

This twilight hour is sad and dreary to me, for I know that all in Nature so beautiful now, will suffer decay and corruption—all will perish! I know it and feel it to-night. Where must we place our hope? Hark! from behind that western cloud, all radiant from the glory the setting sun has left behind him, I hear a voice, "have faith and faint not!" Reader, do you ever hear it when cast down in soul and spirit? Light is dawning upon me, but the darkness is not all gone.

A sweet strain of music, a beautiful poem, a touching passage of prose—anything, everything that affects me, affects me to tears and sadness. Whenever I hear music my soul is filled with a strange, inexplicable feeling which carries me away with it. I worship music. That, if nothing else, will fascinate and charm me, and hold me spell-bound for hours. There is such a feeling of sweetness and sadness comes over me, filling me with such a mournful melody, that it is sometimes painful. My heart drunks up every note as the thirsty flower does the morning dew-drops. Did you ever feel as if forsaken by all, and every one—even God? Is there not agony in the very thought? Unkind words and looks, thoughtless yet piercing as an arrow—and friends grown cold and indifferent will make me feel so. And "soft in the still night," this feeling of utter loneliness will come over me as I think. Think! Thought is a mighty thing, and I sweep myself into an uneasy and nervous slumber.

The shades of twilight deepen—the breeze grows cooler, the fragrance weaker, the music fainter. Night is descending, and enrobing the earth with her mantle of darkness, but there will surely be morning, rosy with light. Dark clouds cover the azure sky with their heavy drapery, except in the west, where they still reflect some of the golden glory of the sun. One bright star beams among the dark edges; thus way the star of Bethlehem ever shines above us, guiding us to our only hope, which is Christ. "The darkest night will have an end," light will surely follow darkness, and the clouds will, sooner or later, reveal "silver lining." Then let us hope, and trust, and pray, "watching for the brighter day."

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household:

From your children's earliest infancy instruct them with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise. If you tell a child to do anything, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

Always punish your children for willfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.

Never let your children perceive that they can vex you, or make you lose your self-command.</

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

The Legislature.

The legislature has increased the capital stock of seven banks to the amount of a million dollars. There was banking capital enough before, and it is singular that an increase should be made. An attempt to compel them to keep 20 per cent. of specie in their vaults failed in the Senate. The House has killed a bill providing that Selectmen and Assessors shall be elected for three years. The bill relating to trial justices has been re-committed to the Senate committee with instructions to report a bill making justices elective by the people—one for each town. This is an idea of Mr. Parker from Worcester. The usual appropriations from the school fund have been made. Several of them were strongly opposed by Mr. Eddy of Worcester, and Mr. Boltwood of Hampshire. It has become a practice to pay various expenses from the school fund instead of giving it all to the schools of the Commonwealth, where it belongs. The sum of \$5000 has been voted to the lunatic hospital at Northampton, for a barn and fence. The Senate has concurred with the House in the election of Rev. Mr. Mussey of Newburyport, for overseer of Harvard College. There are two more to elect, and the strife between Unitarianism and Congregationalism will wax warm over the several candidates. The committee are in doubt about reporting an increase of salaries to the several applicants. County commissioners, registers of probate and insolvency, registers of deeds, and sheriffs are in for more pay, but it is not certain that they will all get it. The bill increasing the salaries of the Berkshire, Hampshire and Franklin sheriffs, has, on motion of Mr. Fisk, been re-committed to the Senate committee on the treasury, with instructions to revise the whole list of sheriff's salaries. The same senator has introduced a resolve, under leave, providing that when an amendment or alteration is made to any existing law of this Commonwealth, the legislature shall repeal the law proposed to be altered or amended, and re-enact its provisions with the amendment or alteration proposed. This is evidently intended to prevent confusion in the laws of the State, which are amended and altered so often that it puzzles a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what all the provisions of a law are, without wading through a stack of blue books which embrace the acts and resolves of a dozen years. The act exempting sewing machines from attachment has returned to the Senate, having passed the House in the original draft. It will probably pass now, though not without a strong effort by the lawyers to defeat it. An attempt to exempt cider and domestic wine from the provisions of the liquor law has failed in the House. It was thought that rum-sellers would keep all sorts of liquors under the title of domestic wines.

Foreign Items.

The Neapolitan army is to be increased to 140,000. There will be so many the more to run away, a sort of business in which the soldiers of Naples have long been experts. Of all the Italians, they are the only people of whom even Napoleon could make nothing as soldiers. Austria will not assent to England's plan for the settlement of the Italian question. It would not answer for her to do so. She is massing her troops in the famous Quadrilateral, and evidently is preparing for something. The possession of that square gives her immense advantages over the Italians, who can never look for peace until she shall have been driven entirely out of Italy. Lord Palmerston flatly refuses to support the proposition that private property should be exempted from capture on the high seas in time of war. We think his decision is a very sensible one; and popular as the contrary doctrine is here now, it would not have a dozen American supporters should we ever get the command of the ocean. The Chinese war has a bloody look. There are a hundred thousand Tartars assembled to fight the invaders; a large number of Tartars for the French and English to catch. The allies, if they mean to settle the China business, ought to unsettle the Tartar dynasty, and send it to look after the Moghuls. They should strike down that, and the Chinese people would be glad to have them as friends, and would trade with them readily. At the opera at Vienna, a few nights ago, a ballet dancer of the name of Frappart displayed great presence of mind. The gauze dress of a ballerina caught fire, and all the people on the stage except Frappart ran away; he seized her in his arms and rolled her on the stage until the conflagration was extinguished. Loud acclamation rewarded his courage.

A stockbroker at Vienna, suddenly left the Exchange last week, under a presentiment of misfortune, and on reaching his home found the house full of smoke, and stumbled over the dead body of his wife, who had been burned to death by her clothes taking fire. The Austrian Emperor threatens the Hungarians with the gibbet, but he must establish the superiority of his sword before he can safely begin to pull ropes out of his pocket. He is a loud talker, as his words before the Italian war proved; but a poor actor, as his Italian war showed. News from Morocco is to the 3d inst. The Spanish artillery were occupied in shelling the Moorish camp. Numerous steam and sailing transports were off Port Moresby discharging ammunition, provisions and clothing for the army. In a cavalry charge, the Spaniards found their return interrupted by 2000 Moorish horse, and had to cut their way through, aided by other西班牙人, who were sent to their assistance. Gen. Prim, with four battalions, stormed a height commanding a field of battle. The Spaniards charged four times with the bayonet before gaining the position. The Spanish loss in the affair was reported to be considerable.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—A terrible outrage has recently been perpetrated on a young bride near Jamestown, N. Y. Mrs. Sarah King, who had been married but a few days, while on her way home to her parents, stopped over night at the Allen House, and during the night her room was entered by four young men of the village, and each of them forcibly violated her. They were all arrested the next day, and the town was thrown into the greatest excitement.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 1, 1860.

COLORED CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

A few mornings ago the legislative committee on Federal Relations gave a hearing to the colored citizens in regard to striking out the word "white" from the act concerning the enrollment of the militia. You will recollect that Gov. Banks vetoed the bill at the extra session because the "white" was left out. Among those present were Anthony Burns, Miss Sims, J. Selma Martin, Robert Morris and Dr. Rock, all eminent colored people. Mr. Morris, who is a lawyer, made a very able argument. He said: "You say we are equal to you politically; that we can vote and be voted for, that we can hold office, even to that of Governor, but we cannot train. You will allow us to be Commander-in-Chief of the militia but you will not permit us to march in the columns, or at the head of troops. Why cannot we train, if we can be commander-in-chief?" This is what Mr. Martin thought the objection to colored soldiers was confined to prejudice, but he thought it no worse for a white man to train beside a colored man, than at the side of a white man whose breath smells strongly of rum or onions. Mr. Martin's argument was at times eloquent, and often affecting, bringing tears to the eyes of several of the committee. It is not saying too much to state that the speeches made by the colored gentlemen were equal to any that have been made in the State House this winter. The committee were almost unanimous in reporting a bill striking out the word "white" from the revised code. The question is assigned for to-day in the Senate, but it is not a good day for a vote to be received for a day or two. The colored people have the best side of the argument, and I think the bill will pass.

SENATORIAL PORTRAITS.

No. 6.—TIMOTHY W. CARTER.—The subject of this notice sits at No. 6 on the right of the President, and represents the Western Hampshire district, embracing the towns of the country west of the Connecticut river, with Chicopee and Ludlow on the east. He was born in Brimfield, July 2d, 1809, and is now in his fiftieth year. In stature he is above the medium height, having a well-proportioned form, with dark brown hair, an intellectual countenance, a large Roman nose, and a complexion indicating a sanguine temperament. His physiognomy is such as to impress one with the idea that he possesses more than ordinary traits of character. In fact, he would be picked out for a shrewd financier, a business man and a prominent citizen in his own community. Mr. Carter is another of those self-made men, who from humble circumstances have worked their way to positions of honor. His facilities for acquiring an education were limited to a country district school, but his good strong common sense, coupled with keen observation, did more for him than years of college discipline for many young men in more favored circumstances. At the age of 16 he entered a store at Chicopee Falls, where he continued as clerk and proprietor for nine years, or till 1834, when he was appointed Agent of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company. He continued in that position, giving entire satisfaction, till 1849, when he resigned, to become agent of the Mass. Arms Manufacturing Co., in that village. The company became incorporated the following year, and Mr. Carter has continued its superintendent to the present time. He was sent Representative to the legislature in 1857 and 1858, when Chicopee Falls was a portion of Springfield. His experience in legislation is not, therefore, new. He is chairman of the joint special committee on Mercantile Affairs and insurance, one of the most important committees of the legislature. Mr. Carter fills the chair of that committee with dignity and ability, whether in listening to arguments from Edward Everett and Judge Abbott, or in cases of less importance. He seldom speaks in the Senate, but when he does, he is always listened to, for the members know that he never talks unless he has something to say that is worth hearing. His remarks are limited to a few words, which convey the facts in the case, without any pretension to show or eloquence. If all the members possessed his wisdom in this respect there would be less delay in legislation, and the session would not be a protracted one. He is one of those who can be trusted to legislate, without fear of being corrupted by outside influences, or of deviating from a course which he considers just and right. He is not hasty in forming conclusions, but when his mind is made up it requires pretty weighty arguments to change it. Mr. Carter is reserved in his appearance, but he is social and generous-hearted, making one feel at home in his presence. His remarks are limited to a few words, which convey the facts in the case, without any pretension to show or eloquence. If all the members possessed his wisdom in this respect there would be less delay in legislation, and the session would not be a protracted one.

The last day of Winter has gone and the first day of Spring is here. The vernal season has come in muddy, misty and wet. Though the atmosphere is mild, it would be a mistake to suppose that the frost king has entirely left us. Sap weather is at hand—those sunny days and freezing nights which produce maple sugar for the boys and girls, to say nothing of older people. So the seasons change—so all things change, even to the change in a fellow's pocket.

The committee of the council, who went to visit the great bore at the Hoosac mountain last week, have got back, and report favorable to another draft on the State loan. So the money goes.

Small Paragraphs.

—Old Jerome Bonaparte has been ill again. He is the last of the original Bonaparte breed, and perhaps of the French Waterloo generals. —That exemplary man, Brigham Young, says:—"I believe a man can steal, and be justified in the act." This isn't a Young doctrine, but a very old one.

—Coal oil wells, similar to those found in Pennsylvania, have been discovered in Trumbull county, Ohio. The discovery was made by a farmer, as he will be apt to think twice before speaking once—a merit as rare as it is commendable in a representative or Senator. He defended the old canal locks at Holyoke, and opposed the paying out of the school fund for purposes not entitled to it. Mr. Boltwood is clear-headed, having a good share of what some people call "back bone"—very essential virtue in these days of political degeneracy. He has, however, one conspicuous fault—he is a bachelor! Not an old bachelor, but old enough to know that there are thousands of young, warm hearts beating for just such an opportunity as his case presents. I doubt whether he is entitled to the right of being one of the "conscript fathers" till he has entered upon that long walk which Dr. Holmes spoke of when he led a school marin down a shady way in this Modern Athens. Mr. Boltwood is a Congregationalist, and, of course, a Republican.

AQUARIAL GARDENS.

The visitor to this city of Yankee notions should not fail to call at the Aquarial Gardens on Bromfield street. There is a collection of fish, fowl, reptiles and other animals which cannot be found elsewhere without research in various parts of the globe. The wonders of the microscopic world are exhibited on one side of a large hall. In a single drop of water may be seen animals apparently an inch long, with fierce looking heads, darting back and forth as though waging war upon each other. This is such water as we drink daily. Any kind of cheese exhibits mites as large as bees, crawling in every direction, sour yeast is alive with cell-like animalcules, and the petals of flowers present dazzling "beauties" that cannot be seen with the naked eye. Around the hall are arranged forty or fifty glass tanks containing salt and fresh water, which is kept healthy by a current of air passing through it. In these tanks are fish from seas, rivers and lakes; also growing mosses, sea weed, sponge, &c., &c. In one the coral is building its palace, in another creeps the lobster and crab, and numerous other sea-animals sport in their native element. The greatest curiosities are two live seals which exhibit remarkable intelligence. They come out of the water at the call of their master and perform numerous feats to the great amusement of visitors. One of them plays the hand organ, kisses the ladies &c. They are plump and sleek, with large black eyes, which have a human expression. The exhibition is instructive as well as pleasing. The collection of animals and fish is constantly increasing, and it will soon become necessary to enlarge the premises.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The State Senate rejected on Tuesday the bill changing the county seat of Berkshire from Lenox to Pittsfield, but the vote was reconsidered on Wednesday, and the bill was passed to a third reading, 14 yeas to 12 nays.

An amendment was accepted making it obligatory on the part of Pittsfield to contribute \$15,000 for the purpose of removing the buildings to that town. Another amendment, proposing a submission of the matter to the people of Berkshire was rejected. The bill comes up on its engrossment to-day.

The House of Representatives has refused to unite Charlestown to Boston, to-day, so that Modern Athens must confine itself to its present limits for some time to come.

The striking shoemakers at Lynn have quieted down a little. The bosses, in some instances, yielded to the demand of the workmen. The women engaged in stitching and binding have held a meeting, which was attended by over 2000. They propose to strike on the 7th of March, and have made arrangements for a procession &c. These strikes are of doubtful expediency, yet they show that something is essentially wrong. The strikers, seeing their employers deserted, are apt to be exhortant in their demands, and in this way defeat the object of their strike.

RIGHT OF PASSENGERS.—The driver of a railroad car in Philadelphia was fined a few days since, for stopping his car, with passengers in it, and keeping it waiting for twenty minutes, until a place of amusement closed.

Rewarding a CONGRESSIONAL ROWDY.—A number of the leading citizens of Columbia, S. C., have ordered the manufacture of a palmetto cane, to be presented to Mr. Edmundson, of Va., as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct in his late personal collision with Mr. Hickman.

CHEATING HIS COUNSEL.—A well-known lawyer of New York, after successfully defending a thief before one of the police magistrates in that city, a few days ago, received for his fee a counterfeit \$6 bill from his client. The character of the bill was not discovered until the thief had made good his escape.

A PRINTER.—Thomas H. Ford of Ohio, who has been elected Printer to the United States House of Representatives, is a republican lawyer of Mansfield, Ohio, in 1855 elected Lieut. Governor of that State by a large majority. He is a lawyer by profession, but we believe was formerly a printer.

A NOVELTY ON THE STAGE.—A gutta percha performing ring will be placed on the stage of the Boston Academy of Music during the occupation of the building by Cooke's famous equestrian troupe.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—Gov. Medary has vetoed the bill abolishing slavery in the Territory of Kansas. The Legislature has taken the bill up again, and will probably pass it over the veto.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill exempting goods imported into Southern ports from taxation, when sold in Alabama. It has also passed a bill providing for a convention to enforce the State Constitution.

STRIKE AT DOVER, N. H.—The shoemakers of Dover, N. H., have joined the movement for an increase of wages, and have held several meetings, at which they were addressed by a number of lawyers and one clergyman.

The students of South Carolina College have come out in suits of grey jerseys, of southern manufacture.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

WALES.—The ladies of the Methodist Society will hold a festival in Parker's Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—The ladies of the Baptist society propose a festival and fair next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of their church.

COLT DIED.—A valuable colt belonging to Dr. William Holbrook, died about a week ago. The colt was nearly three years old and valued at \$200.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Allen & Porter have dissolved, and the tin and stove business will be carried on by Mr. Porter at the old stand.

JUNIORS.—Col. Isaac B. Colton has been drawn as jurors from Palmer for the Superior Court, which commences its session Monday, the 12th inst.

RENTING.—We are glad to learn that P. L. Smith contemplates building new shops and continuing the carriage manufacturing business in this place.

CARPET SWEEPERS.—We have been trying a new carpet sweeper, and they work admirably. Every good housekeeper will want one. G. M. Stacy has them for sale.

FIRE.—The dry-house connected with D. A. Calkin's woolen mill, near Collin's Depot in Wilbraham, took fire and was totally destroyed on Friday, last week. The building was of wood. Loss about \$400. No insurance.

NO DELEGATES.—No one attended the republican caucus called last Monday evening to elect delegates to the Worcester convention, consequently Palmer will be unrepresented there unless some patriotic individuals volunteer for the occasion.

THE WEATHER.—Since the thaw of last week the weather has been mild and pleasant, and the roads are improving. The blue birds are plenty, and everything betokens an early spring. Yet the "six weeks' sleighing" that sometimes "comes in March" may spoil it all.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—Mr. J. P. Shaw offers his entire stock of groceries and shelf-goods, at cost, or less, to those out for the purpose of making room for more flour, grain and feed. We understand that Mr. Shaw intends to make a specialty of the flour and feed business, instead of keeping groceries as heretofore.

GONE INTO INSOLVENCY.—Drs. Samuel Shaw and G. M. Nichols, who have carried on the manufacturing business in Brimfield, under the name of the Turin Mill Co., have gone into insolvency. The first meeting of the creditors will be held at Springfield, on the 10th of March.

BAC AGAIN.—Marshall Fox has repurchased the stock and fixtures at the restaurant in Dewey's building, which he sold to Austin Crosby last fall, and resumed business again. Mr. Fox will serve out the best of oysters to all who may call, and his friends will welcome him back to the old stand again. "Long may he wave," and "may his shadow never be less."

A COLD BATH.—A few days since a dog belonging to John Brackin, got into the pond at F. M. Bardwell & Co.'s Mill, in the south part of Belchertown, and was carried over the dam, and drawn in back of the sheet of falling water. He remained there two days and two nights, when he succeeded in getting out in a chilled and starving condition.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies connected with the Baptist church and society in this village, propose having a festival and supper at their vestry, on Wednesday evening of next week. Arrangements are being made to accommodate a large number, and we trust that the house will be well filled. The friends of the society desiring to aid in furnishing the tables are requested to send in their contributions by Wednesday forenoon.

P. S.—We are requested to state that in addition to the attractions at the Vestry, a dance will be held at the Palmer House Hall, after the close of the festival, to which all are specifically invited.

FREE LOVE.—The Republicans of Thursday notices the "affinity case" from Wilbraham, that affords the basis for the present discussion. The parties left their respective families about a year ago and went together to New Hampshire. The woman had been gone from her husband between two and three years, living part of the time in Maine, and the rest of the time in New Hampshire. Nichols left his family about ten months ago, and went to New Hampshire, where the woman then was.

"ON A BENDER."—Last Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Ellen Hennessy and her parson, John Dolon of Enfield, hired a horse and buggy of Asa T. Cheney of Foxville, to go to Furnace Hollow, and on their return said they had gone as far as Staffordville and no farther; and settled (as they supposed) by the payment of fifty cents. The next morning, Mr. Cheney having learned that they went to Rockville, had them arrested for making false statements. Mrs. Ellen was brought before Justice Prouty of Stafford, and let off by the payment of \$7 and costs—\$12 50. Dolon made his escape.

DROWNED.—On Sunday, 26th ult., about four o'clock, P. M., John Moon, aged twenty-four, a watchman in the mills at Fiskdale, went to the raceway some distance above the stone mill, to take up the gates or boards to let off the water, there being in the canal more than was thought safe. Not returning, his folks began to feel concerned and went in search of him. They soon found his hat and an iron rod used in raising the boards, below the dam. The people of the village were soon on the spot, searching for him with all the suitable implements at hand. When found the body was several rods below. It is supposed the board started up sooner than he expected and threw him off his balance.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION AND FREEZING.—A woman named Mary Curtis was found dead in a lane in Rockland, Me., on Monday last. It was supposed that she became intoxicated, as she would occasionally get in that situation, and on her way home fell and perished by freezing.

DEATH FROM A CUT.—Mr. Stillman Parker, died at the poor house in Skowhegan, Me., last week, from the effects of a cut in the foot made by an axe while splitting wood.

TOWNS SENT.—The towns of Brimfield and Wales have both been sued by the executors of the will of James Dimick. Mr. Dimick died at Wales, about a year since, leaving a large property. Both Brimfield and Wales classed him as a resident of their towns, at the time of his death, and taxed his estate accordingly.

The executors paid the tax in both towns under protest, and have brought the actions against each, to decide the question of residence. Mr. Dimick had resided in Brimfield, but some few months before his death he went to Wales, and while there made his will, describing himself as a resident of Brimfield, and temporarily of Wales. It is said he afterwards decided to make Wales his home.

The tax is between two and three hundred dollars, and it becomes necessary to obtain a legal decision of the question from the fact that a major portion of the property, by the terms of the will, must remain in the hands of the executors for about twenty years before final distribution.

WARREN.—The Mountain Division of the Sons of Temperance of Warren propose holding a festival on Thursday evening, next, and as the Divisions in Palmer, Wales, North and South Brookfield, Fiskdale, &c., are invited, a good time is expected. There will be speaking, singing, tableau, &c.—Last Wednesday evening a grand dedication ball came off. Fairbank's hall, the finest in the place and lately built, was tested, and pronounced a good place for "pumps" and crinoline. A few days since a little daughter of A. R. Richardson of West Warren, while at play in a rocking chair, was tipped over, breaking her collar bone and injuring her shoulder somewhat seriously, but Dr. Forbes was called and adjusted the bone, and we hear that she is now doing very well, and in a few weeks will doubt

Communication.

WORCESTER, March 1, 1860.

EDITOR OF PALMER JOURNAL—Dear Sir: A communication of which the enclosed is a copy, refuting certain statements in an article in the Springfield Republican of the 20th ult., was immediately forwarded to the editor of that paper with a respectful request that the same should be published, or returned to me. That editor having refused or neglected to do either, or to retract his statements in full, it therefore becomes necessary for me to seek some other channel to give publicity to my reply.

Truly Yours, &c., ARTHUR L. ROGERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 20, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN: My attention has been called to your article in the Republican of this morning relating to the "Troy and Greenfield Railroad investigation," in which the following characteristic statements are made:

"Among the witnesses who have been examined by the committee are Mr. Haupt, the contractor, Mr. W. T. Davis, and Mr. Carpenter, of Greenfield, the treasurer, and president of the company, one or two engineers who have been employed upon the work, Mr. Harris, president of the Council, and a friend, Mr. Rogers appears to be the only member of the Council who examined the work—the three miles of grading out of the first four miles of road out of Greenfield—upon which the last instalment was demanded and paid; and as his examination occurred during the canvass for his renomination for Councilor, and when he was therefore willing to be pleased with everything he saw in Franklin county, it is supposed he did not look quite as sharply as other men might have done."

Ex-councillor Rogers has not been examined by the committee alluded to, nor has he been asked to appear before them, although he has met the chairman or some member of the committee nearly every day for a week. Ex-councillor Rogers was not the only member of the Council who examined the work referred to, but it was examined by Lieut. Gov. Trask, Messrs. Eames, Cogswell, Ames and Rogers, of the Council. This examination of work did not occur during the canvass for his re-nomination for Councilor, nor that of any one else, but it was made on the 21st of December last, some two months after the nomination, and about six weeks after the election of his successor, Mr. Greene.

I respectfully ask that you may give the same publicity to this statement of facts that is given to your article from which the above quotation is made. Respectfully Yours, &c., ARTHUR L. ROGERS.

ALL AT HOME.—The little daughter of James Stephens, the man who was hanged in consequence of having been scientifically convicted of having poisoned his wife, is dead. Heaven, in its mercy, called her away from a life in which she must have encountered more than the usual griefs of orphanage. She attended her father to the court room and in the prison cell; and when the verdict was given against him, and all others were departing, she crept home to "go home." The family have all gone home now; their mother and child. The mother is believed to have died by the hand of the husband and father; the husband and father died on the gallows; and the child's "little life" was "rounded with a sleep" through God's infinite goodness. It is a complete household wreck, in the darkest of storms, with a total loss, "leaving not a raken behind."

NEW HOPE FOR ITALY.—A letter from Japan reports that the Dutch Consul's room was invaded by Japanese thieves, and as the official had no weapon at hand to repel midnight intruders, he beat himself of a hand gun that stood near his bed. He seized the crank and ground out its dolorous sounds; the broken notes, like so many slugs, frightened away the robbers. The writer asks: "Why should we any longer fear for down-trodden Italy, who so pre-eminently excels in this arm of defense?"

PATRON BROWN'S INVASION.—The Senate of Alabama has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 towards paying Virginia's bill of costs consequent on the John Brown raid. There is something about such a mode of expressing sympathy, that must command the approval of even those who dislike slavery. When sympathy takes the form of specie it is to be honored, while "resolves" are matter for laughter only.

WILD CHERRY BALM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is enshrined in the hearts of thousands, whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure when directions are followed, is M'Lane's Liver Pill, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatitis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa. There are no other pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, while even Consumption itself has yielded its magic influence, when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

Read the following letter from a highly respectable gentleman:

The following letter, received from a gentleman well known in the region of W'sfield, Mass.:—

S. W. FOWLER & CO., Boston.—I chearfully give you my testimony, and, moreover, an assurance that the public should know the claims which your invaluable preparation of Wistar's Balsam have to their attention.

About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation, night sweats and other symptoms of approaching disease.

I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming did my case appear, that my friends entertained serious fears for my recovery.

At this time I purchased a bottle of Wistar's Balsam, and at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted, I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always keep it in my family. DEAN GRAY, Jr., Of the firm of Loomis, Lewis & Co., Boston.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLER & CO., Boston, and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Delcherford.

A BAD FIELD FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The Greenfield Gazette says, "among the fifteen or twenty newspaper establishments in Western Massachusetts, we do not know of but three or four which are able to pay their help, paper and other bills promptly when due." Which are the four?

THE Commissioner from Mississippi to Virginia, to ask her to rebel against the Union, Gen. Starke. He will find that Virginia is not stark mad.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sick headache, one of the most common of maladies, is relieved by a single dose of this specific. It does not act upon the seat of the pain, but upon the disordered stomach, the obstructed bowels, the distended liver, by the irregular action of which organs the torture is occasioned. As a remedy for offensive breath the pills are most confidently recommended. They purify the whole internal organization and impart to every function a degree of vigor which insures the regular discharge of all refuse matter through the natural and legitimate channels.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—The value of this glue for domestic purposes is incalculable. The difficulty of preparing common sheet glue for use led to the new article. In a liquid state the preparation is easily applied, without heating, dry, and, until an offensive effluvia, and is ready for instant application. It is put up in wooden bottles, securely corked, and sold with a brush to apply it, at the low price of 25 cents. Every family should have the compound constantly on hand, as there by any article of wood, paper, crockery or glass can be mended.

It will save more than its cost every month in the year. The advertisement in this paper shows for what it is useful and where it can be purchased.

LEITCHFIELD'S STEAM COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease—to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave's brink the victim of disease, and to restore health and energy, and this mission Herk's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. See advertisement.

THE UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY IN CASCARA OR WINE.—Cough.—There is probably no case of Whooping Cough continued to great length of time by the use of Remedies containing expectorants, which not only aggravate the Cough, but run down the system, making the Cough fatal, or producing Consumption, than by any other cause. This is completely obviated in the Universal Cough Remedy, which contains nothing to produce nausea or prostration; and the Cough yields naturally, while the system is sustained. Results justify this declaration, and all are asked to satisfy themselves by trial. See advertisement.

DR. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and all forms of debility it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Androyne.

The Great Nervous, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY for every complaint of the Nervous and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans and testimonial which can in every case be relied on, and to which the proprieators ask the most rigid inquiries, will be found with all dealers. The proprietors in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of notoriety, which is indispensable.

GEN. HUNNEWELL & CO., Geo. HUNNEWELL, & T & S Commercial Wharf, 145 Water Street, Boston, New York.

AGENTS.—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, S. W. Longley, Belcherford, and dealers generally, Jan 28—6m.

B O R N .

In Palmer, March 1, a son to H. W. MUNGER, in Three Rivers, Feb. 27, a son to OTIS F. PARKER.

D I E D .

At Monson, Feb. 6, LAUREN M., 3 yrs., 3 mos., daughter of Erastus and Samantha White.

DAVID F. MC GILVRAY & CO., Successors to Brothhead & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 53 and 55 Tremont Street, Boston.

All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale above.

JOSEPH METCALF, Monson, March 3, 1860.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that my wife, Mary H., has left my bed and board with a justifiable cause, and I am glad she has left. I forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debt of her contract after this date. JOSEPH METCALF.

Mouson, March 3, 1860.—3m.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE of Palmer are requested to meet at the office of Gamaliel Collins Esq., in Thorndike, next Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P.M.

PALMER, Feb. 29, 1860.

D ISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—There is no existing interest between Lambert Alton and James Porter of Palmer was dissolved on the 10th of Feb., 1850, by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the company are to be settled as soon as possible by the partners.

Palmer, March 1, 1860.

H AMPSHIRE, etc.—To Paul C. Wood, one of the constables of the town of Ware, Greenleaf.—In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are required to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Ware, qualified to vote in elections, to meet in the Town Hall in said Ware, on Monday, the fifth day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, (at which time the polls will be opened) to act on the following articles, viz:

Article I. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

2d. To choose all necessary town officers for the ensuing year.

3d. To hear reports of Selectmen, Town Treasurer, Overseers of Poor, and School Committee, and act thereon.

4th. To raise such sum of money as may be necessary for the support of Highways and Bridges, Schools, Paupers, and all town charges or expenses, and to appropriate the same.

5th. To determine the manner of repairing Highways for the convenience of the public, and to revise the list of Jurors.

6th. To pay money for payment of the existing debt of the Town, or any part thereof.

7th. To see if the Town will accept the gift of Mrs. Anna Harwood for fencing her land bordering on a new road laid out some years since, known as Pine Street.

8th. To see if the Town will authorize the Treasurer to pay back the amount collected on debts, previous to Jan. 1, 1860, to those whom it was collected.

9th. To see if the Town will pay Mrs. Anna Harwood for fencing her land bordering on a new road laid out some years since, known as Pine Street.

10th. To see if the Town will authorize the Treasurer to pay back the amount collected on debts, previous to Jan. 1, 1860, to those whom it was collected.

11th. To choose persons directed to serve this warrant by putting up copies of the warrant at the Post Office, and at the Meeting House in Ware Centre, and by causing a copy to be published in the Ware Standard at two different times, seven days at least before the time for holding said meeting, and make due return of this warrant with your doings thereon, at or before the time of said meeting.

Given under our hands at Ware, this eighteenth day of February, A.D. 1860.

WILLIAM LANE, Selectmen.

GEORGE RICH, Selectmen.

SAMUEL H. PHELPS, Selectmen.

GEORGE C. WOOD, Constable of Ware.

A true copy—Attest, PAUL C. WOOD.

Feb. 29—2m.

J UST RECEIVED !

Paper Hangings, Borders, Curtains and Fixtures.

The largest assortment in this vicinity, and over 100 different styles of Wall Papers. Call and examine the Stock at the Book, Stationary, Music and Paper Wareroom of G. K. CUTLER.

MELODEONS For Sale and to Rent.

Ware, Feb. 25, 1860—6w.

HENRY O. ADAMS, M. D.,

A N EXPERIENCED DENTIST, will be at

the office of Dr. Calkins, where he will do

his work in a thorough and skillful manner, at

reduced prices. Call and see.

Ware, Feb. 18, 1860—1m.

TALL SENATORS.—In the Senate of Maine there are seven men who are six feet and two inches high; nine that are six feet high; fifteen that are five feet ten inches high, and the shortest Senator is five feet seven inches. This is undoubtedly the highest Senate ever convened in the State.

Bargains! Bargains!

\$10,000

WORTH OF

D R Y G O O D S

TO BE SLAUGHTERED.

For the next thirty days we shall offer

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

D R Y G O O D S,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY,

BOOTS, SHOES &c.,

A T C O S T !

An opportunity is thus offered for

the public to supply themselves with

Goods, which we think they will

appreciate.

P. P. KELLOGG.

Palmer, Jan. 14, 1860.

TO the Honorable Judge of Probate and Insolvent for the County of Hampden:—

Respectfully represent George Lee of Monson, in said county, and Mary F. Lee, wife of said George, that they are desirous of adopting the minor child of John Speakman, whose present place of residence is unknown, and Susan Speakman of Monson is said county, as their own child; that said child is about four years of age, and is the son of a child who was born dead, and said child, and neglected to provide for its proper care and maintenance for over one year next preceding the filing of this petition; that the mother of said child has given her written assent to such adoption, which your petitioners hereinafter present; that your petitioners are of sufficient ability to furnish suitable maintenance and education for said child, having regard to his condition in life. And your petitioners further represent that the name of said child should be changed to that of Charles Henry Lee, and if their petition be granted, they respectfully request that the name of said child be changed to that of Charles Henry Lee.

Dated at Springfield, the seventh day of February, 1860.

GEORGE LEE, MARY F. LEE.

HAMPDEN, ss.—At a Probate Court held in Springfield, within and for said county, on the first Tuesday of February, 1860. On the representation of the said John Speakman of the town of Monson, it is ordered that the further consideration thereof be referred to a Probate Court to be held at Springfield, in and for said county, on the first Tuesday in April next, and that the petitioner notify the said John Speakman of the time for holding the same, for service of notice, that the same will be published by publishing such copy in the Palmer Journal, three weeks successively, the

In Memory of Mrs. Lucy Howe.

Sweet sniffer of the marble face,
And hands so pure and white—
Beneath whose lids we almost trace
Those eyes so dark and bright—
How must thy lovliest heart throbbed,
When thou didst feel thy doom—
That then must leave thy darling babe,
And lie within the tomb,

Then didst feel thy darling babe,
To watch the parting hour.
Yet that strong passion, pure and deep—
A mother's holy love—
still held the weary spirit here,
That fain would rest above.

Two darling ones had left thy side,
To dwell within Christ's fold—
Where heavenly anthems softly thrill,
And "streets are paved with gold,"
And now thy feet have touched the shore
Of Death's dark silent stream,
But thy fond heart still lingered o'er
This latest earthly dream.

For oh! a few short weeks before,
A little confined form—
Thy darling day of life brief years
Was to thy bed—
Thou gazed upon that leonine form,
With grief and anguish wild;
But tearless unmurmured o'er and o'er,
"My good, my precious child."

But hush! the waves are rolling near—
Why do they wait? stay?
The angels chant their holy songs,
And bid thee hast away.
One clasp of that kind hand's hand—
For that sweet bane one sigh—
They soul has met its sainted ones,
And joined the blest on high.

Stafford Springs, Feb. 15. AXON.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.—The mourners had gathered at the house of Mr. Morris of Louisville, Ky., one day last week, intending to bury him, when suddenly he revived from his stupor and was saved from premature interment. It is said the first intimation the assembled mourners had that he was not dead was when he violently kicked off the lid of his coffin.

Pretty nearly all men are benevolent when it don't cost them much. Tom Jones never sees poor John Smith suffer but he thinks Sam Rogers ought to help him.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE well known Mills of O. White & Son, situated in Monson, N. of a mile north of the Congregational Church, on the Valley road to Palmer Depot. Said Mills consist of a Grist Mill, with 2 ton of stones, one Flour Mill, with 2 ton of stones, and a Saw Mill, with 2 ton of stones, the only one in town, all in good running order, with plenty of custom. Also connected with the Grist Mill is a good Saw Mill, in which there is always work enough. These Mills are on the Chichester Brook, one of the best streams for water power in the State, and this is one of the best privileges of the brook. The Dam is of stone, with new floors, built about 1 year ago of the best materials. Also, if wanted, the dwelling house, barn, etc., of O. White, near the Mills. For particulars inquire of the subscriber—the premises of O. WHITE & SON.

Monson, Feb. 11, 1859.—3*

FARM FOR SALE.

LOCADED in Palmer, containing about 63 acres of meadow, tillage, timber and wood land. On the farm are a dwelling house, barn, stable, 2 wells of good soft water, with a number of young fruit trees. To be sold if not sold before the first of April next. For further particulars inquire of either Barber, Esq., of Three Rivers, or Joseph Bridges of Cambridge, Mass.

Palmer, Feb. II.

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and Fe-
derates to the attention of MOTHERS.

GOOTHTOOTH SWEAT,

For Children Teeth ing, which greatly fa-
cilitates the process of
Teething, and will bring
all pain and smarting
soothe to a regular
and rapid cure.

LARGE MACHINE for the manufacture of
loups and stockings, &c.

All Machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machines in market, or money refunded.

W. R. PARKS, Agt.

Palmer, Jan. 7, 1860.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DCANTILLON, Draper & Tailor. Having received my Winter stock of Goods, which comprise all of the CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which I offer to the public cheaper than can be bought ready made. No machines used in my place of business. All my goods are warranted and made in the latest styles which can be found in any city.

W. S. B. HOPKINS, Attorney and Com-
missioner at Law, and Life Insurance Agent. Of-
fice in the Bank Building, Ware, Mass.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

SAMUEL BLAIR, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. A large assortment of Gold and Silver Goods kept constantly on hand, repairing done at short notice. Palmer, Jan. 2, 1859.

M. W. FRENCH, & Co., Dealers in Staple Goods, Family Groceries, Flour and Fife, Cutlery and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. J. GAMMELL, & Co., Manufacturer of Furniture, Picture Frames, Mosaics for Hair Pictures, which will be delivered at any place ordered, French Looking Glasses, Picture Glasses, and Prints for Greek Painting kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap. North Wilbraham.

V. GUILD & Co., manufacturers of Men's, Boys', Youth's and Children's Calf Brogan Shoes, Main street, Ware, Mass.

E. L. WITT, dealer in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Furniture, Paints, Oil-Varnishes and Window Glass. Aso, Picture Frames of every description furnished to order. Main street, Ware, Mass.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES!

W. R. PARKS, AGENT FOR PALMER AND VICINITY.

TO practically develop and perfect the Sewing Machine, is to carry joy and gladness to the millions of the civilized world. To a liberal extent, it is to provide an honorable support to the diligent and dependent, and to multiply the means of social advancement to all.

But to render the Sewing Machine Art in the highest degree useful, it is necessary, 1st—to invest the Sewing Machine of every loose and vagrant attachment—of every defective and inaccurate contrivance. 2d—it must be simple in its construction throughout, that may be easily understood and readily adjusted. 3d—it must be certain in its results, and the operator may not be disengaged with the mending of imperfect work, and the loss of goods ruined by a second sewing. 4th—it must be adapted to a great range of workmanship, as most can have but one Machine for every kind of sewing, 5th—it should be strong and durable in all its parts. This may seem less important for light, family use, where the most delicate Machine may work well for a while, but even this light service will soon render it less certain in its operations, requiring more and more frequent and expensive repairs.

Mr. Finkle has, by better adaption and connection of its several parts, rendered each movement positive and absolute, and at the same time light and easy, so as to attain the highest speed with little or no noise, without injury to the Machine. He has so simplified its construction, as to render it easy to understand without encountering the usual difficulties and discouragements so frequently complained of by beginners in the use of Sewing Machines. We do so triumphantly have his name, that we defy the world to produce a more intelligent and unbiased machine, which will not pronounce it the very best Sewing Machine he ever saw; but we doubt not that it will be called that a man's own work should praise him, than we, ourselves.

His improvements of the Sewing Machine, Mr. Finkle has, by better adaption and connection of its several parts, rendered each movement positive and absolute, and at the same time light and easy, so as to attain the highest speed with little or no noise, without injury to the Machine. He has so simplified its construction, as to render it easy to understand without encountering the usual difficulties and discouragements so frequently complained of by beginners in the use of Sewing Machines. We do so triumphantly have his name, that we defy the world to produce a more intelligent and unbiased machine, which will not pronounce it the very best Sewing Machine he ever saw; but we doubt not that it will be called that a man's own work should praise him, than we, ourselves.

The classification of these Machines is as follows:

"FAMILY MACHINE," for every variety of family sewing.

"MANUFACTURER'S MACHINE," for heavy tailoring, quilting, and manufacturing generally.

"LARGE MACHINE" for the manufacture of loups and stockings, &c.

All Machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machines in market, or money refunded.

W. R. PARKS, Agt.

Palmer, Jan. 7, 1860.

The Great Ambassador of Health TO ALL MANKIND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A BOON TO THE SICK.—The want of a sterling medical skill to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles was severely felt till all this powerful medicine was ushered into the world; Holloway's invaluable Pills have become the household remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to prevail over all disease, and to remove all that impairs the vital power of the body, and pledge themselves in this matter, that experience, and prudence, will be the best guarantee to all.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this country yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, it is this singular and invincible remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL INFIDELITY AND WEAKNESS.—Primum non nocere, however, spirits and all signs of diseased liver, and other disorders of the system, vanish under the eradication of this medicine. We would say, if no other medicine will accompany you, take one of CURTIS & PERKINS, side wrapper.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say in it, what we have never said of any other artifical medicine, a single individual has it in a case, and gains a name by any one who uses it, delighted with its operation, and speaks of its wonderful effects. We have no doubt in our mind, that it will be a valuable addition to your medical practice.

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The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

NUMBER 43.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

—BY—

FISH & GOFF.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay **STRICTLY IN ADVANCE**, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 75 Cents; for three months, 35 Cents.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by twelve lines ad-
vertised is \$1.00. For one square, one
quarter of a page, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion 20 cents. Legal advertising 20 per cent. in advance of these rates. Specified rates for notices 10 cents per line. A discount is made to yearly ad-
vertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in
advance.

JOINT PRINTING of nearly every description, and in the
neatest styles, promptly executed.

MANNERS AND SCHOOLS.

It is much to be regretted that while our common school system has made some progress in regard to the acquisition of knowledge, it has been proportionately degenerating in regard to manners and morals. It is a very favorable indication that this degeneracy is beginning to be seen and felt by the leading minds of the age, and that an effort is beginning to be put forth in the right direction, and by the proper persons.

We can remember very well when no boy was permitted to cross the threshold of the school house during school hours without making a respectful bow, and the same thing was required at each recitation, and after every flogging, and if the bow happened to be a stiff nod of the head, it had to be repeated till the spine became sufficiently limber to indicate that it was composed of different bones, and not one inflexible column. Whenever the school committee came in, or the parish minister, the scholars all arose, and did the same when they retired, at the same time making a respectful bow. At the present day children come to maturity so soon they have no time to practice them. It was also the custom among children whenever they met a stranger passing in the street, to take off their hats and leave a bow or a courtesy, now you would be most likely to get a brickbat.

Any effort on the part of our teachers to in-
duce good manners and morals will not fail to meet a favorable response from the community, and add much to the order and efficiency of the school. We need hardly say that the teacher should be a model of good manners and correct pronunciation. Habits are catching, and in time become a sort of second nature, from which it is extremely hard sometimes to break, if not, in some instances, quite impossible. It is much easier to say "I thank you," or "I'm obliged to you," than it is to go away without saying it, feeling all the time that you haven't done quite right. I think no teacher should receive anything from a pupil, however trivial, even the passing of a book, slate or pencil, without this acknowledgement. The pupil should always be requested to do the same on the reception of anything from the teacher or any other person. Order is said to be heaven's first law; whether this he true or not, it is quite certain that it should be the first in the school room.

J. B. D.
New Braintree.

THE MUSES.

The Muses are described in mythology as daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They were believed to preside over poetry, music, and all the liberal arts and sciences, and were generally allowed to be nine in number.

Calliope presided over epic poetry and eloquence, and is represented as holding a loose-rolled parchment and sometimes a trumpet.

Clio was the goddess of history, and is represented holding a half-open scroll.

Melpomene, the inventress and goddess of tragedy, is represented as holding a tragic mask, and a bowl and dagger.

Euterpe, the muse of lyrical poetry, appears with a flute.

Urania, the muse of astronomy, is represented as holding a globe and a rod, with which she points out objects.

Thalia was the patroness of comedy. She was called "The Blooming One," with fair flowing hair, and generally holds a comic mask.

Polyhymnia, the ninth Muse, presided over singing and rhetoric. She was represented veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised, as if ready to harangue.

A NEW ENGINE.—Mr. Henry M. Paine has a new invention. We wish him more success than he has hitherto met with. We thus find it described in another paper.

It is designed as a rival of the Ericson engine, and if it performs what is promised, will be a very formidable rival. I can only say that the flame from a single gas burner drove it with great force and velocity. Mr. Paine claims that small engines, for driving printing presses, &c., can be driven by the flame of three to five ordinary burners. He proposes to make it, by-and-by, profitable and indispensable to horse railroad companies, and so turn the equine race out to grass.

They tell a story of the mother of Cassius M. Clay, a venerable Kentucky matron, of eighty years or thereabout, to this effect: She was told of a report which had got abroad that the zealous pro-slavery men of the county in which her son lives, had given him notice to quit. "They need not give Cassius notice to quit," said the resolute old lady. "He will not go; and for my part, I had rather see him without his head than hear of his deserting his post of duty."

MAKING LOVE.—Fanny Fern's opinion is that there is no such process as making love. The article cannot be manufactured. It is the spontaneous growth of the heart; or, rather, it springs from a spiritual seed, planted in a warm material soil, and is half a passion flower and half a heavenly exotic. As the soul survives the body, so the divine essence of love survives its passionate instinct. This is always the case where the sentiment is genuine. But, unfortunately, spurious love is as common as spurious money, and as frequent ly passes current.

Little Bessie.

"Hug me closer, closer, mother,
Put your arms around me tight;
I am cold and tired, mother,
And I feel so strange to-night;
Something hurts me here, dear mother,
Like a stone upon my breast;
Oh, I wonder, wonder, mother,
Why it is I cannot rest!

"All day long while you are working,
As I lay upon my bed,
I was trying to be patient,
And to think of Jesus, I said:
How the kind and blessed Jesus
Loves His hands to watch and keep;
And I wished He'd come and take me
In His arms, that I might sleep.

"Just before the lamp was lighted,
Just before the children came,
With the room was very quiet,
I heard some one call my name,
And at the window opened,
In a field where lambs and sheep,
Some from a brook were drinking,
Some were lying fast asleep.

"But I could not see the Saviour,
Though I strained my eyes to see;
And I wondered if He saw me,
Would He speak to such as me?
In a moment I was looking
On a world so bright and fair,
Whiles was full of little children,
And they seemed so happy there!

"They were singing, "How sweetly!
Sweet songs I never heard!
They were singing sweet mother,
Than can sing our yellow bird.
And while I my breath was holding,
One so bright upon me smiled;
And I knew it must be Jesus

When he said, "Come here, my little child!"

"Come up here, my little Bessie!
Come up here and live with me,
Where the children never suffer,
But are happier than you see!
The lamp is out of all you told me
Of that bright and happy land,
I was going when you called me,
When you came and kissed my hand.

"And at first I felt so sorry,
You had called me—I would go—
Oh! to sleep, and never suffer!
Mother, don't be crying so!
Hug me closer, closer, mother,
Put your arms around me tight;
Oh! how much I love you, mother,
But I feel so strange to-night!"

And the mother pressed her close
To her overburdened breast;
On the heart so near to breaking,
Lay the heart so near its rest.
At the solemn hour of midnight,
In the darkness, deep and deep,
Lying on her mother's bosom,
Little Bessie fell asleep!

VISIT TO A CHINESE BARRACOON.

Slavery has always been an institution in China. The very difficulty of getting a subsistence in so densely populated a country, leads many to sell their children, their wives, and even themselves, into slavery, and associations of China "brokers" have always existed, whose business has been to buy and sell persons from one province to another. Among these companies of brokers there have been many hardened wretches, who, taking advantage of the privilege of selling human beings, which necessity has made legitimate in China, not content with the fruits of voluntary enslavement, have carried on a system of kidnapping and man stealing as well. In olden times, before the Mandarin Inspectors were appointed, these brokers would bring their victims to foreign vessels, force them to express a willingness to go, and receive a bonus from the exportation companies, as they were doing legitimate business. Now, however, so far as foreign shipment of coolies is concerned, the ease is far different, and a most dreadful sight which I witnessed in the neighborhood of Macao, viz.: Three detected kidnappers chained to posts on the public highway, with burning punt or joss sticks placed near at hand, that all passers by might burn their flesh, would seem enough to prevent the repetition of such practices, even were the coolies not examined directly before leaving by their own authorities.

To visit the barracoon we pass directly thro' the busy Chinese quarter of Macao, and can only wonder at the cheerful, industrious habits of this over crowded people, and the exquisite products of their mechanical skill despite the rude simplicity of their tools. The barracoon is a vast and irregular old mansion, with immense rooms, broad stairs, and paved courts, the whole reminding one of the old Portuguese palaces that crown the heights of seven hill Lisbon. We walk through the different rooms—clothes rooms, inspection rooms, wash rooms, cook houses, &c.; and we are struck with the admirable arrangement and order which prevail throughout. Emerging into the court yard, we find about six hundred coolies enjoying the aems of a Chinaman's happiness—a good dinner of "No. 1 show chow." Rice, fish, vegetables and tea, ad lib., form their repast, and then a *dolce fariente* with pipe and tobacco. They have clean persons, clean clothes, clean sleeping mats and blankets. When we remember that these same contented-looking Chinamen arrived at the barracoon in a starving condition, so much emaciated that life hung merely by a thread, we cease to wonder that their old ideas of exclusiveness are gradually giving way to the desire of emigrating to lands where work brings at least the necessities of life. Engaging in conversation with these through our interpreter, we find them happy in their present comforts, ready and anxious to start for the land in which they have contracted to labor, curious and full of questions in regard to the chow-chow (this chow-chow being the first and last idea of a Chinaman—he seems indifferent to most anything else; and to stop his chow-chow for only one meal is the very worst punishment you can inflict) of that country, and quite willing to acknowledge the impossibility of their keeping body and soul together in their own land.

Many of these coolies are from the immediate neighborhood of Macao, and have presented themselves at the office of the barracoon, requesting to be received; many have been brought by parents and relations, and others have been brought from interior provinces by brokers. In this latter case their expenses are paid by the brokers, who forward them for the price (\$18 or \$20) which the Company offers as a bonus for enlistment.

The selection of Dorchester in their annual report say that "the attendance of the inmates of the Almshouse upon religious meetings has probably been more punctual than that of any other worshipping assembly in town."

month, to allow themselves to be transported to a designated foreign country, and there work to the best of their ability for said Company, or for whoever else to whom said Company may hire out their services, for the term of five or eight years, as the case may be; said company promising to give clothing, food, medical attendance, etc., during such time. The coolie is given this contract, which is signed before witnesses by the company's agent and by the Mandarin Inspector. The coolie and his friends agreeing to this, it only becomes necessary that the applicant be over 16 years of age, perfectly healthy in body and mind, not a confirmed opium-eater, nor in any way deformed, for him to gain admission into the barracoon. He is now stripped of his old tattered garments, receives a pure white or blue suit, consisting of a pair of loose pajamas or loose trousers, jacket, shoes, bamboo-hat, and a long red pipe, tobacco-pouch, chop sticks, &c. He is then shown his sleeping place, given his sleeping mat, blanket and pillow. The Chinese sleeping apparatus is of the simplest description, consisting merely of a plaited mat to sleep on, a bamboo pillow, and one warm blanket. In the northern part of China they have stone platforms to sleep upon, with ovens beneath, where they build fires, and thus give a pleasant temperature to their beds. The coolie is assigned his mess. These messes consist of ten men each, one of their number having charge of, and being responsible for, the utensils used while eating.

No universal care is taken of the coolies, either in barracks or in the ships transporting them; and, when not washing, eating or sleeping, gambling, theatrical representations, or acrobatic exercises afford them plenty of amusement. So universal is gambling, so much a part of a Chinaman's being, that the companies have found it necessary to allow them so much "cash" per day to play with. "Fantan," or the game of quadrating cash, appears to be the most popular game of chance. The banker places a pile of cash under a bowl, and calls upon the players to guess the remainder that will be left after the pile has been divided by four, whether 1, 2, 3, or nothing; this give the coolies great delight, and as they bet heavily, the profits to the banker are large.

Theatrical representations also constitute a common source of amusement, and the companies have erected stages in their barracks for such purposes. Boys take the female characters (and very pretty women they make too) and though the scenery is very simple, requiring much to be suggested by the imagination, still, as the action is chiefly pantomime, and the imitative faculties of the players excellent, the general effect is very good.

The Chinese are very passionately fond of music, and are supplied with all the native instruments by the companies; and, although their music sounds harshly at first to Western ears, yet there is a wild sweetness in it at times. The "Sin-fu," one of their national airs, would pass muster with even some of sweet melodies of *Natura*.

Though those coolies are sometimes one or two months in the barracoon, they manage to amuse themselves vastly, and without much disagreement. Two of them will sometimes fall out, and go at it with great variety of gesticulation and loud vociferation of opprobrium, but soon blow off their wrath, and separate without much damage. In the height of a quarrel, the disputants bring their faces close together, and jabber their guttural sounds into each other's mouth, each with the blustering noise of an auctioneer, selling goods to a large crowd in the open air. Of a sudden, they will turn about and make set speeches to the audience, in which the whole head and front of their grievances are explained. If either thinks to have enlisted sympathizers, he turns about again to face his opponent, the faces come together, and the taunts and defiance are again shouted in wild confusion into the rictus faces of each other.

NEW YORK HOTEL LIFE.

A Western editor, whose business brought him to the Metropolis of the hemisphere in which he exists, returns home to descend in long leaders upon the miseries and mysteries of modern hotels, and to eulogize the inn of other days. It is simple justice to concede to him that the old-fashioned tavern, a place where might be had "entertainment for man and beast," bears quite as little resemblance to its offspring, the modern hotel, as the honest, pains-taking gain-getting man of business who occasionally spent the night and ate his breakfast at the former, does to his thriftless son, who wastes his inherited wealth in the latter. Good fare, a comfortable bed, and a roaring bar-room fire were the perfection of tavern excellencies once. How different the metropolitan hotel of to-day. Heat from furnace, light from gas, waters at the touch of bell-ring, reading-room, smoking-room, hot water or cold, flowing as readily the touch of every guest, as from the ancient rock at the stroke of the prophet's wand, post-office telegraph, a rattling gong, and two dollars and a half a day, are the inevitable concomitants of hotel-life, as it is now. Nor does there seem to be any limit to the adoption of new expedients for relieving guests from the necessity of the slightest physical exertion for the accomplishment of their wants. The latest illustration of this accommodating tendency of hotel keepers is the introduction of an elevator to take gouty gentlemen and languid females from the dinner table to the rooms above, without the intervention of stairs.

The human package of dinner or *envelope*, entering an apartment not unlike a church-pew, finds itself in a few seconds carried to the top of the house by the revolution of a giant screw, to which the car is attached, as smoothly and quietly as many a church-goer hopes that he is gliding up, by the exertion of the priest, to whom, as a supporting column, his faith is hung. We shall next expect to hear of some mechanical contrivance for putting lazy folks to bed, and a crank mail through which they will be run in the morning, to come out washed, cravated, brushed and combed, ready for the breakfast-stuffing machine which will have taken its place.

The Flirt is very severe. Some

say it is poisonous. Instances have been known where it has proved fatal to happiness and hope. It is inflicted with perfect impartiality, but seems to strike deepest into fresh and honest hearts.

The Flirt languishes at the first chill breath of sorrow. When storm is in the air it is painful to see it seeking shelter, its gay plumage so beaten and soiled, and the color and the perfume gone, and the low, inviting murmur changed to a despairing plaint.

The Flirt is a creature of the air, as it were, and is generally found in the upper regions of the atmosphere. It flutters around generally burns at last, as is the case with many a poor moth. *Vanity Fair.*

The "WE" or EDITORS.—It is a prevailing

idea among some people that because editors,

in referring to themselves use the word "we,"

they consider they amount to two or three

ordinary men. This is a mistake. Editors

are naturally a very modest and unassuming

class indeed, remarkably so. The word "we"

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The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

Effects of Occupation on Life.

Few persons when entering upon a trade or profession consider for a moment what effect that occupation will have upon their health. The paramount question with most people is, "Can I make money by it?" As happiness depends more upon health than money, it is singular that the latter should have precedence when a choice of business is made. Statistical facts prove that farmers live longer than any other persons, on an average, yet few ambitious young men think of digging for a living on a farm. They will sooner shut themselves up in a counting room to become dyspeptics or consumptives, having the experience and fate of others staring them in the face. There are very few healthy trades or professions. Such is the confinement and constant attention which attends them that the body becomes prematurely old and the energies early paralyzed.

All our artificial ornaments and luxuries are manufactured at a fearful cost of life. The glazed visiting card soon paralyzes the hand that makes it, the dazzling mirror poisons the Italian artificer by the fumes of mercury which arise in its gilding. The delicate fabrics which deck the forms of beautiful women, are manufactured at the expense of weak eyes and injured chests. The colored paper on our rooms causes ulcerated fingers to the workmen who stamp it, and the glazed porcelain upon our tables has poisoned the hand that gave the finish.

The average duration of life of artisans in steel is dry grinders of tools, 29; razors 21; scissors 32; spring knives 34; table knives 35; saws and sickles, 35. It may occasion some drawback to the sympathy of our readers to mention that the introduction of inventions to render the trade less fatiguing, has hitherto been opposed by the grinders themselves, who declared that the trade was bad enough as it is, and if the men lived longer, there would be no such thing as getting a living at it.

The miners of coal, who toilfully evolve from the bowels of the earth fuel for the hearth and forge, stand next in the scale of unhealthy persons by reason of occupation. If it were not for the miners of England, she would be a third-rate power. The lives of miners are shortened by inhaling dust, and also by heart disease, caused by ascending ladders a thousand feet, to get out into the open air.

Masons die prematurely from irritating substances in the lungs, and all who are subjected to like cause of derangement of the respiratory functions. Flex mills are particularly deadly, as they have, an atmosphere of floating "dust," and they employ children of tender years. Gilding metals and making liquor matches cut off some years of existence from those engaged in those occupations.

Shoemakers and typesetters are also short-lived, on account of the restraint to which they are subjected in their occupations. Common laborers have an average life of 47½ years in England; clergymen who have passed their 50th year, 74 years; physicians, 72 years.—The English gentry are neck and neck with the clergy. The aristocracy fall a little behind the learned professions, while kings have three years less than peers, and ten years less than clergymen.

STATE CONVENTION AT WORCESTER.—The Republican State Convention, for the choice of delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago, met at Worcester on Wednesday. There were nine hundred delegates present, and much interest was manifested in the selection. On the first ballot Geo. S. Boutwell of Groton, Lintus B. Comins of Roxbury, John A. Andrews of Boston, and Ensign H. Kellogg of Pittsfield, were chosen. There were several other candidates, including Erastus Hopkins of Northampton and Foster of Worcester. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hopkins, Andrews, and Comins. The business of the convention was dispatched speedily and the delegates went home early. It is understood that the delegation will show their preference for Gov. Banks in the National Convention, but if the good of the party and cause require it, they will give their support to Seward or any other available candidate.

A NEW BOOK BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.—T. B. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, announce that they have in press, and will issue March 17, "The Haunted Homestead," by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. From the reputation of the author it is expected that this will be her best work, as it has been so pronounced by those who have read proof sheets. Sent by mail on receipt of \$125.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.—An Ohio court has given \$5000 damages to a Mrs. Bush, to be paid by one Peter Lawson, who sold her husband liquor, under the influence of which he chopped off one of his wife's feet. The court ruled that for injuries done by any one while drunk, the rum-seller was liable. If this was law in Massachusetts rum-sellers would suffer severely from damages.

WHAT IT COST.—The commissioners appointed to audit and settle the expenses of the Harper's Ferry or John Brown affair, have reported to the Virginia Legislature that they have paid \$157,180; that \$13,103 more had been audited and reported, and that \$17,383 had been expended by the Governor out of the civil contingent fund—aggregate \$185,567.

GETTING READY FOR THE DEMOCRACY.—We have it on the authority of a gentleman from Charleston, S. C., that the proprietor of the Charleston Hotel has removed all his female servants and substituted those of the other sex, preparatory to the meeting of the Charleston Convention. This is rather a sad commentary on the morals of the democratic delegates.

THE POPE CONSIDERED.—His Holiness, Pius IX., finding himself deserted by his allies and threatened on all sides with open rebellion, has taken himself to prayer, but prayers will avail him little if he has no troops or defences. Europe seems to be opposed to the claims of Papacy, and just at present the Pope's prospects look very dark.

PATRIOTISM.—In Richmond, Va., they have separate hours for ladies and gentlemen to see Page's *Venus*, now exhibiting there.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 8, 1860.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE.

Last Monday was the anniversary of the Boston Massacre, which occurred March 7th, 1770, in State street. The colored citizens commemorated the event by a gathering at the Melioran. An attractive handbill, advertising Judge Russel, Wendell Phillips, Garrison and others, led me to attend, but neither of those gentlemen appeared, except Garrison, and the programme was limited to speeches from Dr. Rock, Mr. Nell and Martin, all colored men, and Garrison. There was on exhibition a flag presented by Gov. Hancock to a colored military company, and a goblet which belonged to Crispus Attucks, who fell in the State street massacre. The speakers did not consider the three white men, who fell in the same affray, of much consequence. The negro, Attucks, was the hero, the martyr, the first patriot who shed his blood for freedom. Dr. Rock thought that the only events worth celebrating since the 7th of March, 1770, were the insurrections of Nat Turner and John Brown. The latter was the second Attucks of history.—He believed the slaves would never be free unless freed by the sword. The abolitionists were the only friends of black men, and some of these were treacherous. The colored man, even in Boston, is shut out of theatres, and offered only menial employment. He got more respect than patronage from those who professed to be anti-slavery in heart and principle. If people thought so much of the colored man, why did they not show it by giving him work and patronage? The Irish had monopolized all the occupation, which colored men used to be employed in, and all avenues to the hill of science are barred against a colored skin. If white people would throw away this prejudice, associate more with his race, they would soon look upon black as a very pretty color. Garrison did not get warmed up under his theme—Gov. Seward came in for a share of censure for his late speech. Garrison had been the first to advocate him for the Presidency, but he would now be the first to go against him. "The colored race," said he, "are charged with being an inferior people, but they belong to the front of the human family." Crispus Attucks was the first to commence the "irrepressible conflict," and the abolitionists would end it. So run the speeches. Vocal and instrumental music were a part of the exercises, and a promenade, with refreshments, followed, but I did not stay for the whole entertainment. When I went I thought myself about as good as a negro, but I was taught that "white folks" are no "what" when compared with colored people.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

There is a prospect that colored people may be allowed to dress in striped pants and wear epaulets. The Mass. Senate has voted 15 to 7 to strike out the word "white" from the militia laws. The House will concur by a large vote, then the Governor, I presume, will veto, for reasons which he gave last fall, but the act will be passed over his head notwithstanding. The legislature will not do this with any disrespect to Gov. Banks, but from a conscientious belief that there is no more necessity for the word "white" in the militia laws than the word "red" or "blue." If the Governor thinks the absence of that word unconstitutional, he will discharge his duty to himself and the Commonwealth in rejecting the act of the legislature. Both parties having acted, as they believe, honestly, neither should be censured. The negroes would hardly think of soldiering if the whites did not try to prevent their doing so. It is the attempt to crush a man that stimulates him to rise in triumph over his oppressor. If Sambo wishes to train in a company of his own color, what objection can there be? If he aspires to enter the ranks of a white company, the company has the power to admit or reject him. There is nothing very terrible in the act after all.

THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

An act has passed the House of Representatives, granting the sum of \$22,000 to aid the Wilbraham Academy. The boarding house of that institution, as all know, has been twice burned, and a debt of \$32,000 is hanging over the corporation. Two gentlemen in Boston propose to rebuild the boarding house and present it to the corporation if the present debt can be wiped out. Last winter the legislature made a grant of \$25,000 to this institution, to be paid from sales of the Back Bay lands, but as the money cannot be very soon realized, and the school is suffering in consequence of repeated disasters, the bill, which has passed, proposes to loan the corporation \$22,000 and take the Back Bay scrip as security, the corporation paying the State 5 per cent. interest.

FIRES IN SPRINGFIELD.—Early Sunday morning the block on Main street, Springfield, owned by City Marshal Otis Childs, and occupied by a variety of traders, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Childs was injured for \$15,000. J. B. Morse, fruit dealer, lost about \$3000, insured for \$2000 in Hartford, and in the Merchants' and Farmers' Worcester. Dr. Hooker, druggist, lost \$3500, partially insured. Wm. E. Rice, in an adjoining building, suffered serious loss, and narrowly escaped with his life.

AN AMERICAN.—The assertion is made that Corina, who keeps our Southwestern frontier in so excited a state, is not a Mexican, but an American. His band contains more Americans than Mexicans. This is not difficult to believe, for Mexicans are too indolent to do much of the disturbance-business, while the kind of Americans who go to our borders are precisely the creatures to be constantly in a condition of rowdiness, and who grow in disgrace until they have ripened for the gallows.

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE.—The indications in Europe are again warlike. The dispute between the Emperor of the French and the Pope has assumed so grave a character, and the Italian people bear themselves so steadily in their opposition to priestly arrogance, that it is thought an appeal to arms furnishes the only method of settling present difficulties.

STILLING OF WAVES IN OIL.—It is stated, says the Nantucket Inquirer, that Capt. West, of the brig Susan, wrecked on Muskeget Reef on Sunday last, very sagaciously made his landing less perilously, by pouring oil on the waves which separated him from the Muskeget shore. This device is not new, yet very few masters would have thought of the expedient.

They are not to be blamed very much, for they live where no roosters awake them with clarion voice in the early dawn, where no cows low for their pasture, and no pigs squeal for their breakfast. If I were to settle down for a permanent residence among piles of brick and mortar I should build a hen coop under my bedroom window, procure a Shanghai rooster, (one of the Burnham kind) and try to imagine myself in the country, whenever chafed, raised his voice to proclaim the break of day.

SEVERAL OTHER THINGS.

The friends of the late Horace Mann are raising subscriptions for the erection of a statue to his memory in the yard of the State House. It will cost \$10,000. I notice that Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson give \$100 each. I would respectfully suggest that the statue should have a book in its hand instead of a scroll, for that exhibited with the Webster statue is rather significant when observed from the eastern wing of the State House.

The legislature has adjourned two days this week—over Monday to accommodate a baker's dozen who wanted to be elected selectmen, field drivers or highway surveyors at their town elections, and over Wednesday to allow the members to attend the Republican State Convention at Worcester. If the democrats had held a convention I hardly think the General Court would have adjourned to accom-

modate that.

Gen. Oliver of Lawrence wants to be secretary of the Board of Education. His fitness I question, and so will any one who reads the report he has just made against the petition for the abolition of the Board. He very unwisely copied, verbatim, into the report of the committee the ungrammatical, misspelled petitions of several illiterate men, and the House, indignant at the attempt to cast reproach upon respectable citizens of the Commonwealth, has suppressed 5000 copies of the report. Mr. Griffin of Malden defended the petitioners in an able speech. He told Gen. Oliver that, though he was gifted with a large amount of gab, there were members in that branch not having the power of expressing themselves in a speech, who stood head and shoulders above him in intellect and sound sense. If the General gets the appointment of Secretary the indignation against the board will be greater than it is now.

The Chicago Convention is all the talk now. The chances of Seward have brightened amazingly since his speech in Congress. He tells the South that he is not a very dangerous fellow after all, and that if he should be elected President he should keep the wheels of Government moving about the same as at present. Massachusetts will present its candidate to the convention, and who can say that he will not be the winning one?

The dictionary war is about opening in the legislature. The committee on education have introduced a bill for the purchase of Worcester's new dictionary for every district school in the State, except the primary ones. As the schools are now supplied with Webster's, there will be opposition to the measure. The cost of introducing the new dictionary would amount to several thousand dollars.

An act has passed, guaranteeing \$5000 for a State agricultural exhibition at Springfield next fall. This will ensure a good exhibition without a heavy risk to private purses.

It turns out that the strike of the shoe-makers in Lynn and other places is an advantage to the manufacturers. Prices of boots and shoes have already advanced 5 per cent., and unless the workmen commence the manufacture again soon the market will in a short time be drained, and prices will go still higher.

ARISTIDES.

ANeloquent APPEAL.—Mr. Grow of Pa., in advocating a free homestead bill in Congress a few days since, used the following eloquent language:

If you would lead the erring back from the paths of vice and crime to virtue and honor, give him a home—give him a hearthstone, and he will surround it with household gods. If you would make men wiser and better, relieve your almshouses, close the doors of your penitentiaries, and break in pieces your gallows, purify the influences of the domestic fireside, for that is the school in which human character is formed, and there its destiny is shaped; there the soul receives its first impress, and man his first lesson, and they go with him for weal or for we through life. For purifying the sentiments, elevating the thoughts, and developing the noblest impulses of man's nature, the influences of a rural fireside and an agricultural life are the noblest, and the best. In the obscurity of the cottage, far removed from the seductive influences of rank and effluvia, are nourished the virtues that counteract the decay of human institutions, the courage that defends the national independence, and the industry that supports all classes of the State.

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MORNING IN THE CITY.

Daniel Webster once said, that "the morning itself, few people in cities know anything about. Not one in a thousand sees the sun rise once a year." Their idea of it is that it is a part of the day which comes along after a cup of coffee and a beefsteak or a piece of toast—it is only a part of the domestic day belonging to reading newspapers, answering notes, sending children to school and giving orders for dinner." To be sure the visitor who lodges near a great thoroughfare will be early awakened by the rumbling of wheels, but they are the wheels of market and job wagons. Few, very few, business men rise with the sun, and if they do they cannot see it at this time of the year till nearly eight o'clock. High buildings and narrow streets shut out the rising orb, shading the glories of early day till their freshness has past. Many persons who boast of a fashionable life do not rise till 10 or 11 in the forenoon. Others who are a little more enterprising get up at 8 and 9. The reason for all this is, that night is turned into day, and the hours which should be spent in sleep are passed in wakeful pleasures. The customs of city life are, artificial and unnatural, late bed-time and late rising being two evils which grow upon them yearly.

Owing to the imperfection in which the application for insurance was drawn up by the agent, on the property recently burned in Westboro, the owners came near losing the whole of their insurance. As it was recovered but 25 per cent. of the full amount.

—Republican.

This is a very common occurrence. We know a number of policies held in this vicinity which might be of no more value in case of loss. In the great fire of 1861, at Palmer, there were several cases in which the parties insured lost all for the same reason, where the full state of facts were made known to the party acting as agent and agreed to by him, the companies escaped the responsibility on the ground that such person was agent of the applicant and not their agent, and had, therefore no authority to bind the company—that the contract was with the assured on the application only.

We know of an instance in this vicinity where such an agent described in an application a frame tenement house and barn contiguous, occupied as a livery stable, and containing 12 to 16 horses, as the private residence and barn of the applicant, and received therefore less than one fifth the premium that such a risk could be insured for. Luckily for the insured it did not burn, but if it had the policy would have been worthless. The only remedy for this evil is for the legislature to pass a law which will prevent companies from taking advantage of defective applications where the premises are examined by a person claiming to act as agent, and whom the company have implicitly endorsed by entrusting him with their blank applications. We are glad to know that the old system of allowing men to travel as agents and pick up applications for insurance, is being fast abandoned by responsible companies, and instead, reliable men are selected in different localities, who are legally authorized to make contracts of insurance, issue policies and bind the companies thereto. Insurance effected in this way may be relied on, in case of honest loss.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. JACKSON TO BE REMOVED.

—A bill providing for the Removal of the remains of Gen. Jackson and those of his wife, to Nashville, Tenn., and their interment in the Capitol Square, and for a suitable monument to the memory of the old hero, has passed the Senate of Tennessee on its third reading, by a unanimous vote. It was stated by the mover of the resolution that the relatives and immediate personal friends of General Jackson cordially assented to the proposed removal.

SONS OF MALTA IN PALMER.

—About a dozen of the youths of this village, duly initiated into the secrets of that august order, a Frank Leslie, gratified our citizens last Monday evening by a procession through the streets of the village, marching and counter-marching to the music of drum and fife, for two hours. The Sons enjoyed it and so did the outsiders.

TOWN OFFICERS—WALLS.

—Moderator—Elijah Shaw. Town Clerk—Geo. S. Rogers. Selectmen, assessors, overseers of the poor—1st, Warren Shaw, 2d, Friend C. Smith, 3d, Warren Needham. Treasurer—Geo. S. Rogers. School Committee—John Ricketts. Constable—Lyman A. Fisk. Collector—Joseph W. Royce. Highway Surveyors—J. M. Lyons, B. Needham, W. Needham, A. Squier, C. Stebbins, H. Baek. Prudential Committee—E. Shaw, J. W. Royce, J. Lyon, J. Baek, C. Stebbins.

TOWN MEETING.

—At the annual town meeting in Ware last Monday, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Moderator, Otis Lane; Selectmen, Samuel H. Phelps, George H. Gilbert, Lucas Gibbs; Town Clerk, Stephen B. Withersell; Assessors, Francis De Witt, Seth Pierce, Thomas Sherman; Treasurer, Addison Sandford; School Committee, three years, W. S. B. Hopkins, Esq.; Constable, Samuel R. Fletcher; Collector, Isaac N. Lewis; Highway Surveyors, District No. 1, Ambrose Blair; No. 2, Dwight Bliss; No. 3, William Snell; No. 4, Thomas Sherman; No. 5, John H. Pepper; No. 6, Daniel Sandford; No. 7, A. J. Har

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1850.

The Era of Ocean Steamers.

The Hungarian is the twentieth ocean steamer which has been lost. The President, Pacific, City of Glasgow and Teaport were never heard from, and now we have the loss of another with not a surviving soul to describe the horrors of the wreck. The Hungarian was an iron built steamer, strong, and as safe as ship could be; but the tempest and storm drifted her upon the rocks, and the billows dashed her in pieces. That Sabbath night, the 12th of February, was a fearful one on the land, but how much more fearful it must have been at sea, in a vessel disabled and cast among the breakers. Early in the following morning the masts were seen standing, and in the rigging appeared a crowd of persons, but in an hour the masts went down and the waves swept over and buried every one in the ship. Men, women and little infants were among the victims. The captain and crew, injured to dangers, were as helpless as the weakest woman or the smallest child. In twelve steamers that have been lost, nearly three thousand lives have perished. The loss of property by the same disasters amounts to eleven millions of dollars. This enormous sacrifice of life and property ought to suggest greater caution in running steamships across the ocean. None but experienced and faithful commanders should be entrusted with such responsibility. In the next place, provision should be made for every emergency, so far as it is possible to provide. Life boats, life-preservers, water-tight compartments, life-lines and other inventions for sustaining persons in the water, should be furnished in abundance. Half the passenger vessels go out of port miserably provided for in this respect, as is frequently proved by the wholesale loss of life by the foundering or burning of such vessels at sea. We have laws which require that all the above precautions shall be taken, yet they are not properly complied with. When so many lives are at stake, no law is too stringent, no penalty of neglect too severe, to render an ocean passage as free from danger as possible.

WORCESTER'S NEW DICTIONARY.—One of the greatest achievements at book-making is the publication of Worcester's new dictionary, which has been got up at a cost of \$75,000. It contains ten thousand more words than any other dictionary, and is profusely illustrated. The London Literary Gazette, which is a better critic than our own paper, says: "The conditions of a good dictionary have been compiled with, and realized in, the *new* *dictionary*, and we rise from the task of examination with feelings of ordinary satisfaction at the result, and admiration of the care, scholarship, philosophical method, and honest fidelity, of which this noble work bears the impress on every page." Published by Hinckling, Swan & Brewer, Boston.

A NEW TRICK.—We always considered New York a wicked city, but a new trick has been discovered which we had not thought of. An undertaker has been in the habit of selling a mahogany coffin, and after interring the body, dig it up and substitute a pine coffin for the one of mahogany. In this way he could sell a nice mahogany coffin several times. The same inhuman fellow has been in the habit of selling the same grave to four or five different parties, and burying as many bodies in it. What evil thing will not the New Yorkers do next?

AN INCENSIUS LUNATIC.—Charles Wheaton, a broker, who made himself insane in his business at Cleveland, Ohio, was sent to an asylum, when he made a saw of his false teeth and sawed a hole through the floor, by which he escaped. He was taken, but escaped a second time by digging through the wall of his room with a large copper finger ring, which he flattened into a sort of chisel.

A RICH WIDOW IN THE MARKET.—The last number of the Sturgiss (Mich.) Republicans comes to us containing the extraordinary intelligence that a very fortunate Mrs. E. B. Day of that village, heretofore a lady in moderate circumstances, has inherited, as an heir of the late Sir Francis Drake, a princely fortune of forty-eight million dollars. Mrs. Day is a widow.

DEATHS FROM VACCINATION.—Two or three deaths have lately occurred at Westford, Mass., from vaccination. A post mortem examination has convinced the physicians that the vaccine matter produced a species of croupylass, which caused death. Physicians cannot be too particular in selecting vaccine matter from healthy persons.

TAKING CARE.—Young ladies should be careful in buying music. A Virginia damsel entered a store in Norfolk to buy the piece of music entitled, "When I sleep, I dream of them," but by one of those ludicrous mistakes which will sometimes happen to the best of folks, she astonished the clerk by inquiring if he had the music entitled, "When I dream, I sleep with them." The mistake brought a modest blush to the cheek of the fair inquirer, due to the young gentilman.

TRACES OF THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.—The city of Lawrence has settled down into its normal condition since the terribly exciting scenes of the calamity. The Pemberton Home continues in operation with a number of patients, all of whom are doing well. Services were performed last Sunday over the grave in which were buried the remains of the fifteen persons which were not recognized.

A FALL OF SIXTY FEET.—A seaman named Wm. Gladwin, while about to set the "charge" of the brig P. F. Weston, in the harbor of Newport, R. I., lost his hold and fell a distance of sixty feet, striking on the sheep-pole near the deck. Notwithstanding this fearful fall, he was taken up alive and will probably recover.

Wise Counsel.—It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they are angry; what your children say after they have stamped the door; what beggars say when you have rejected from your door; what your neighbors say about your child friend; what your relatives say about your business or your character.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 15, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This is the eleventh week of the session, and it is encouraging to see daylight through the petitions, orders, reports, bills and resolves which have daily accumulated in the hands of the clerks. Two weeks more will surely finish my business, and the members can go home in season to make fun of each other on April fool day. There have been very few general laws made, it being pretty generally conceded that we have more laws now than the people can conveniently observe. The House members, having failed to sponge the State out of newspapers, made a more successful grab the other day, by appropriating each a copy of the forthcoming Revised Statutes. The Senate will probably agree to the robbery and take its share of the plunder. It is all very pleasant to be furnished with such articles by the State, but it is not exactly right. The man who goes to the Legislature is paid in dollars for the service he renders, and the State is no more bound to furnish him with law books than it is any other man.—A part of the committee on education are "down" on the bill which has passed the House, giving to the Wilbraham Academy \$22,000. Though they drew up the bill, they are just beginning to understand it. They are willing to appropriate a million and a half worth of Bay land to a Boston institution, but are astonished at the idea of giving a deserving, but unfortunate school any assistance. The bill, I think, will pass, notwithstanding the new phase in which it appears to the committee. The bill which it appears to become law and receive the salary of both, provided the pay of jailer is not over \$1,000, has passed both branches, and will become a law on the first of June. The Berkshires bill is knocked on the head for this year, by the amendment which provides that it shall be submitted to the people of the county.—The Senate has voted to allow the city of Boston to throw away its money in the Hoosac Tunnel, if the people have a mind to do it.—The committee on agriculture have reported a resolve, recommending that \$10,000 be appropriated, if necessary, to stop the new cattle disease in Brookfield and other infected districts. The plan is to slaughter all animals taken sick, their value to be paid out of the appropriation.—The House has passed a bill, fixing the par value of all shares in corporations at \$100 each. The bill was passed in a different shape a week ago, making it apply only to new corporations.—The House has voted to allow a man to get drunk without being subject to a criminal prosecution. He may, however, be taken into custody and kept till he gets sober. It has also voted to strike out the word "white" from the militia acts, the vote being 78 to 69. The Governor will veto it, and this vote of the House establishes the fact that the bill cannot be passed over his head. So gentlemen of color will not be allowed to train at present.—The dietary matter which I spoke of last week, has been killed in the House.—Since writing the above concerning the Wilbraham academy the bill has passed the Senate, with the amendment that \$33,000 shall be subscribed by individuals. It is to come up Friday to be engrossed with another amendment, which provides that in case the money advanced by the State is not realized by sale of the stock in ten years, then the corporation shall pay back the \$22,000.

OTHER THINGS.

The case of Edwin W. Read, the West Springfield music teacher and seducer, comes before the Superior Court to-morrow (Friday). He is charged on three indictments with adultery, and if convicted, he will have to serve several years in the prison at Charlestown. Read's long confinement in jail has faded his countenance to a sickly appearance. It is unavailing efforts to procure bail, and the prospect of a lengthy term in the State's service, have rendered him dejected. He has obtained Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, for his counsel, who will do as well for him as lawyer can do.—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre at the Boston Theatre, is quite a different performance from traveling circuses. A track of guita piazza is laid upon the stage, and the performances are exhibited with appropriate scenery. The most daring feats on horseback are performed by Miss Zoya, who rides bare back, throwing herself backward through a dozen paper balloons in succession. The New York papers say that she is a *lady*, and from a close observation I am of the same opinion. I never saw a woman before who could turn somersaults and ride as well. There are other evidences that she is of the masculine gender. Her shoulders are too broad, and her waist too large for a woman of her size. Then again, she has no (cotton) breastwork; and her lower limbs are too small for a woman's. She was painted very prettily, but not a word did she say during a half hour's performance. This latter fact I consider conclusive evidence of her sexlessness.—Strangers who stop in the city over the Sabbath always seek the best hotel in the same way as they seek the best hotel, and stay with it. Good intellectual fare naturally relishes well.

FREE LOVE, MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Thursday morning, last week, at Syracuse, N. Y., a man named Tinker died from taking arsenic. He had been ill for some time, having laid about 8 and 6 years, and, having laid them out and folded their hands upon their breasts, he let them in an unclosed room where some of his furniture was stored, and went to his hotel and took the poison himself. On Tuesday he poisoned a horse belonging to Dr. Scarles of this city, and it is supposed that he intended to shoot Dr. Scarles, as a loaded gun was found on him. The cause was the estrangement of his wife, and her intimacy with Dr. Scarles under the influence of Free Love principles. Great excitement exists, and Dr. Scarles has been locked up in the penitentiary to protect him from the indignation of the citizens.

A SINGULAR HISTORY.—The Nantucket Inquirer says that Miss Phoebe Newbegin, who died in that town on Thursday last, at the advanced age of 93 years and 8 months, leaves a sister nearly 90 years of age, with whom she has slept every night for 38 years, with the exception of three weeks during childhood, when Mary, the surviving sister, went to Newburyport with her mother. The deceased never left the island. There is but one person living there older than Miss Newbegin—Mrs. Debora Laub, aged 94 years and some months.

A GOOD CIRCULATION.—On Saturday last, in Milwaukee, during a heavy gale, a banking office was completely stripped of its lighter contents by the wind. The gale tore in at the front door, burst the windows in the wall opposite, and swept the office clean of its bank bills and papers, which were scattered widely about the streets. Several hundred dollars in bills and many valuable papers were lost. So sudden and so expansive a circulation in money has not been made public before.

SLAVE LAWN.—The Louisville (Ky.) Courier relates an instance of meanness on the part of a resident of that city which we think, can hardly be equalled. He sold one of his slaves, a few days since, for a large sum of money. The black requested his old master to bring him his clothes from his late home. He complied, but charged him 25 cents for doing it.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.—The New York delegation to the Charleston Convention intent to go to the steamer, and to live on board during their stay, carrying their provisions with them. A western delegation, it is announced, will go provided with tents, and will "camp out." These preparations indicate a purpose to be economical rather than lavish, in the expenditure of money.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The wife of Mr. Asa Potter, while engaged in her usual occupation of weaving, in Brickett village, Smithfield, R. I., Monday morning, was caught in the upright shafting, and killed instantly. Her body was most shockingly mangled, having, it is estimated, revolved around the main shaft at least three hundred times before it could be extricated.

SAVING THEM MONEY.—The Japanese authorities have proclaimed that the exportation of coin is prohibited hereafter, giving the somewhat singular reason, that the Emperor's palace having burned down, they want all their money to build him a new one.

A THOUGHTFUL BOY.—A little son of Levi W. Rice, of Greenfield, fell into Green river, on Friday, and barely escaped drowning. After he got home, his mother asked him what he thought of when he was in the river. He replied that he thought "he should furnish an item for the Gazette and Courier."

STEPHENS AND HAZELTT TO BE HANGED.—The Virginia legislative committee on courts and justices, have reported that it is inexpedient to reprove Stephens and Hazlett, the last of the Harper's Ferry prisoners, now under sentence of death.

MARRIAGE IN SECOND CHILDHOOD.—Hymen's torch was lighted in Dartmouth, Mass., last week, to illuminate the marriage of Cornelius Ellis and Deborah Grinnell. The bridegroom is only 20 years of age, and his bride is a "tiny, gushing creature" of 12 summers.

A Plague Among Cattle.

The cattle of this country have been considerably a healthy race of animals, no such scourge as that which depopulates the farm yards of Europe ever having visited them. It is feared, however, that the murrain of the Old World has been introduced to the United States by some cattle purchased by Mr. Cheney, of Belmont, who imported thirty head last fall. He has lost his whole herd by the disease. A calf purchased of him by a farmer of North Brookfield introduced the contagion to that town and New Braintree. The disease has been communicated to five or six herds, and the farmers are fearful that it will sweep off all their cattle. Some of the animals die in a few hours; others live several days, and a few young cattle recover entirely. Nothing can be done for them, when once attacked, but to lead them to the slaughter. There is fear in another quarter, that meat affected by this disease will be sold in the market. There are men mean enough to slaughter cattle thus diseased, and sell their carcasses, rather than lose a few dollars by letting them die on their hands. This idea must be comforting to beef-eaters, who know not where their favorite roast comes from. Diseased milk will also get into market by this contagion, unless the utmost caution be used. It has been suggested, that all the herds that have been exposed be culled and slaughtered, to prevent further spread of the disease, and that the State remunerate the owners for their loss. It would be well to do this, if it could be shown that other cattle housed where the diseased ones have been would not take the distemper. If barns should be burned and watering troughs destroyed, in all places where infected animals have been kept, the remedy might prove effective; otherwise, it will be difficult to stay a plague which has fairly obtained a foothold.

Mr. VINCENT Littlefield, and daughter, living at Newport, Me., were examined on Monday last on the charge of incest. The father was ordered to recognize in the August of \$800 and the daughter in \$200 for the August term of the Supreme Judicial Court. The daughter procured bail, but the father was committed to jail. Mr. L. was a United States soldier at Houlton, and is a man of intelligence and some means.

The wives of Lincoln, Illinois, some fifty

strong, turned out one evening recently, in

intending to execute vengeance upon some females of erring virtue, who had too often

drawn away their husbands; but the birds

having flown, the tar barrel and the feathers

made a conflagration in the road before the

house. Sundry articles of clothing, a trunk,

a bureau, etc., being added thereto to swell

the flames.

Recent letters from England say that the

fugitive, Mrs. Gurney, who went off to France

with her captivator coachman, has already

repented of her bargain, and wants to get

back to her former home. But the husband

does not care to take up with east-off wreaths

of this kind, and is applying for a divorce.

In Crittenden county, Ark., a woman has

been arrested for the murder of her husband,

who was shot dead in his own house. She

confessed that she had hired her lover's bro-

ther to do the deed for \$100. The two men,

lover and brother, were lynched by the en-

raged populace, and the woman will be hung.

Crime in the COMMONWEALTH.—From the

returns made to the Secretary of the Common-

wealth, by the keepers of jails and houses of

correction in this State, it appears that the

number of persons committed to those institu-

tions, during the year ending Oct. 1, 1850, was

31,466, of whom 10,829 were males and 2668

females. The number of natives of this State

was 3183, of whom 320 could not read or

wrote 4193. Number who have been

incarcerated as witnesses, 776. The whole

amount of money expended by the State on

account of these individuals, including main-

tenance, officers, etc., etc., was \$216,232.

The value of the labor of prisoners amounted to \$19,902.

COURT'S WAIT.—A loving couple in Memphi, Tenn., were last week married under the following singular circumstances: They were taking a carriage ride in one of the principal streets in that city, when they chanced to meet a Judge Hill, who was riding leisurely along on a favorite donkey. They weighed, at the ages of 6 months \$16 lbs.; at the age of 6 months, 1000; at 7 months, 1135, and at one year, 1680. He gave \$70 for the pair in Attica, as we learn from the Attica Atlas.

A NICE PAIR OF CALVES.—John M. Converse

of this village, has just purchased at Attica,

N. Y., a pair of Devon calves, which are about

the nicest in the vicinity, if not the

best. They were exhibited in this vicinity.

They weighed, at the ages of 6

months, 1000; at 7 months, 1135, and at one

year, 1680. He gave \$70 for the pair in Attica, as we learn from the Attica Atlas.

PLEASANT GATHERING.—A few evenings

since, the operatives in the mills at Thorne

called upon Jacob B. Merrick, the agent, who

has resigned his position, and after expressing

many regrets that their present relation is so

to be changed, presented him with an elegant

TWO APPLICANTS FOR ONE HEART.—The Menard (L.) Index tells a story of two swains of that place, who recently made application to the proper official for a license to marry the same woman, both applications being made within five minutes of each other. No. 1 was to be married on Tuesday, and No. 2 on Thursday. Which won?

SOUTHERN FISHERIES.—The North Carolina fisheries promise to be better this season than for years. The Albemarle steamers, on a late trip were so laden down with shad taken in the Sound, that they were unable to take a bale of cotton on board.

TOTALLY BLIND.—The young man in Buffalo, who had virtu thrown in his eyes by a young lady whom he had jilted, has become hopelessly blind. He had better lose his sight by such a vixen, than all his worldly happiness by marrying her.

QUEEN CAUSE FOR INSANITY.—A colored barber at Gloucester, Mass., has become insane in consequence of the interference, by friends, of the plans that he had formed in connection with a frail feminine.

HARD FIGHTING.—The Spaniards lost 200 men in consequence of a sortie by the garrison of Melilla, which number of casualties shows that the fighting must have been hard. Melilla is one of the Spanish places in Morocco, and this intelligence is rather confused.

ORPHANS BY THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.—The number of children who have been made orphans by the recent calamity at Lawrence is fifteen, who will receive aid from the Relief Fund. The total amount of subscriptions to that fund is \$45,000.

SEWARD'S SPEECH is being distributed gratuitously about the streets of New York city, by a numerous corps of men and boys. The Republican Central Committee defrays the expenses.

QUIET ELECTION.—During the election in Montreal for Mayor, they had out horses, foot and artillery to keep the voting populace properly intimidated.

FEMALE THIEF CAUGHT.—Eleanor J. W. Rodgers, a young and interesting woman, was arrested at Newport, R. I., on Monday, on a charge of stealing, and about \$300 worth of stolen articles were found in her possession.

MORE REPUDIATION.—The city of Alton, Ill., through its Council, has taken action to repudiate \$200,000 of bonds issued by it to aid the construction of the Terre Haute and Alton and Chicago, and St. Louis and Alton railroads.

A BAD LINE.—It is reported that the Charlestown Courier has been sued for damages, having stated that Dan Sickles had become religious. The damage is that religion would spoil him for another run in his district.

SENT TO PRISON.—Young Lane, the Fulton (N. Y.) Bank defaulter, was sent off to Sing Sing, on Monday, to work out his sentence of three years and six month's imprisonment in that institution.

SUE MUST PAY.—The Superior Court of Connecticut has decided that the city of New London must pay the bonds issued for the benefit of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad.

BOOTS WITH GIFTS.—We would call attention to the advertisement of G. G. Evans & Co., of Boston, who offer to furnish books to the million at extraordinary bargains.

A LARGE HOG.—They are boasting of a hog in Boston that weighs 1218 pounds. We have seen some pretty large hogs that weighed less than 150 pounds.

MAJORITY CLAIMED.—The speakers at a Democratic Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, claimed 35,000 majority for their ticket in October next.

In Connecticut, this year, they are to have Fast Day on Friday, which is hanging day. They mean to tie the day fast to their memories by gloomy associations.

PRICE OF A LEGISLATOR.—The price of a legislator varies—first quality sells at \$30,000; middling \$6,000; inferior \$3,000—that is if the Buffalo Courier tells the truth when it says votes are openly purchased at the above sums, and that Senators and Assembly men have their specified price for supporting given measures.

A SMART BOY.—A few days ago, a boy, ten years of age, returning from school, near Conemaugh, Pa., saw a large rock on the railroad track, when, taking a little red cap that his sister wore, he raised it, and ran waving it up the road, along which a train was then dashing. The train was fortunately arrested in time, or the consequences must have been fearful.

NEW YORK TO BE SWEEPED.—A contract has been concluded with the proprietor of a street sweeping machine, by which he agrees to keep the whole city of New York thoroughly clean for one year for the sum of \$300,000.

LITERALS.—Three gentlemen of Connecticut have each contributed \$1000, towards the endowment of Oatu College, Sandwich Island.

STOCKLESS FEET.—Two centuries ago not one person in a hundred wore stockings.

THE LIVER PILLS.—The Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver Complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some this effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

FOR A COUPLE of Hingham girls seriously punished a male flirt, one day last week, who had been trifling with their divided affections, by means of a conspiracy which was not creditable to either of them. They "got" him so closely he could not escape, and made a spectacle of him which was very sad.

FAST DAY.—Thursday, April 5, is the day appointed by the Governor for the annual Fast in this state.

A CARD.—Mr. Duran: Please allow me, through your yearly columns, to respectfully acknowledge the reception of a very agreeable expression of sympathy and friendship, from the M. E. Church and friends in Staffordville, by way of a "Surprise Party," which was as timely and welcome as it was truly a surprise. May the generous donor be reminded that, inasmuch as "they have done it to one of the least," they have done it to Him who loves the cheerful giver." A long and grateful remembrance to them. May our Heavenly Father grant that we, as co-workers with Him, may reap an abundant harvest of spiritual good.

Very truly and fraternally thine, J. GARRATT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In dyspepsia, gastritis, and all inflammatory and constrictive disorders of the stomach, growing out of indigestion, there is something chemically wrong in the fluids which cannot be remedied except by the use of searching Pills, acting upon the gastric juice and upon the bile as chemical agents, restore to the soul its salutary properties, and to the other its modifying and tempering qualities. Such seems to be the philosophy of their operation. As regards their almost magical effect in dyspepsia, and all complaints affecting the digestive apparatus and the liver, there can be but one opinion among candid observers.

AMONG THE MANY APPARENT TRIBES continually brought to the surface from the underworld of the unknown, there are occasionally simple articles costing but little in detail, but whose combined benefit, usefulness and economy of time and money, aggregate on the basis of millions.

Such an article is Spalding's Prepared Glue. It uses, as may be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, are enumerated, and as its cost is next to nothing, the demand for it is universal. It is prepared with chemicals, and used cold, requiring but little skill or time for its application.

SCHOOL SCENE.—Teacher—Who was the oldest man?

Scholar—Methuselah.
T—How long did he live?
S—Nine hundred and sixty-nine years.

T—Who was the wisest man?

S—Who discovered America?

T—Christopher Columbus.

S—Who is the best man?

T—Dr. Hahn.

Why?

S—Because he invented the Aromatic Invigorating Spirit, which cures so many of the ills that flesh is heir to.

T—Right, boy; you are right; go up to the head; 15—w.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long standing cases of cough, cold, influenza, sore throat, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, asthma, inflammation of the lungs, while even consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence, when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affection which prevail all over the land.

Read the following letter from a highly respectable gentleman:

The following letter received from a gentleman well known in the region of Westfield, Mass.: WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1857.

S. W. FOWLER & CO., BOSTON, MASS.—I cheerfully give you my name and address, and desire that the public should know the claims which your invaluable preparation of Wistar's Balsam have to their attention.

About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by night sweats and other symptoms of approaching disease.

I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming and distressing disease, followed by night sweats and other symptoms of approaching disease.

I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming and distressing disease, followed by night sweats and other symptoms of approaching disease.

At this juncture I purchased a bottle of Wistar's Balsam, and at once began to incur, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted, I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always keep it in my family. DEAN GRAY, JR.

of the firm of Loomis, Lewis & Co.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLER & CO., Boston; and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; T. & G. A. Brown, Brattleboro; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—The Republicans of Palmer have resolved to meet at the Hotel Standard, Standard Street, March 7 o'clock, to nominate a board of Town Officers, to be supported at the annual meeting to be held on Monday, March 19. Order Town Com. Palmer, March 19, 1857.—2w.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALM.—This balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary eruptions, make use of this unequalled remedy.

BORN.

In Stafford Springs, 11th, a son to HENRY THURSTON, Esq.; At Ashford, Ct., Feb. 22, a son to E. D. GRANT, formerly of Palmer.

MARRIED.

At Palmer, 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Vail, assisted by Rev. Mr. Skeele of Wilbraham, Mr. SAMUEL M. BLISS of Wilbraham and Mrs. JULIA A. STURGEON.

At Northampton, 16th, wife to Rev. N. H. Martin, LEWIS LAMBERTON and ELIZA A., daughter of Joseph Eaton, both of Ware.

In Springfield, 11th, SPENCER BROWN and LAURA NEWPORT.

DIED.

At North Wilbraham, 9th, ASA H. ADAMS, 63. At Greenfield, 8th, RICHARDSON HALL, 63, one of the oldest business men in the place, and postmaster from 1816 to 1852.

At Northampton, 9th, BELLE M., 9, daughter of F. E. Warner; Ruth, ANDREW MURPHY, 31.

At Belchertown, on the 4th inst., Mrs. MARIA WESTON, only surviving daughter of Dea. A. Weston, aged 43. Confined to her room for 14 months, her sickness was lingering and painful; yet she endured her sufferings with marked cheerfulness. For a long time she seemed to cling to life. She found it most difficult to part with her husband; but, being loath to let him go, she consented to let that God whose promise never fails, and leaving a message for the church of which she is a member, urged them to greater faithfulness, she fell asleep in Jesus.

In Ware, 11th, SAMUEL MACONNER, 72.

In Somers, Ct., 11th, LOUIS DIMMICK, 66.

In Holland, 8th, EVERETT E. K., 1 year and 8 months, only child of Francis and Mary E. Wright.

NOTICE.—This day, having given my son, John G. the right to labor or contract, and to collect his dues in his own name, and for his benefit, I shall not pay debts of his contracting after this date. EMELIUS BOND, March 13, 1857.—3w.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the Real Estate owned by Augustus Makepeace of West Brookfield, a non-resident, is taxed in the tax-list committed to the subscriber, the collector of taxes for the said town of Ware, for the year eighteen hundred fifty-nine, as follows, viz: At the corner of Main and lot in Ware Village, at the corner of West and Water streets, for 1/2 acre, county, and town taxes, \$19.23. For school district tax, 1/2 acre, 1.08. The Brakeridge lot, so called, of 16 acres, is taxed, 1.02. A lot of land, called the Barlow land, of 22 acres, is taxed, 2.88. Total taxes, \$25.08. And if no person shall appear to discharge said taxes on or before the 1st day of April next, I shall proceed to sell at a public auction, at the hotel in said Ware Village, so much of said Estate as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges.

J. N. LEWIS, Collector of Ware, Ware, March 12, 1857.—3w.

EXCELSIOR.—On this advantage ground we stand: The People's voice throughout the land Proclaims loud from near and far, "Of Gift Book Stores this is the star."

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The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

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BY

FISK & GOFF.

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GOING TO BIG CITIES TO GET RICH.

In a recent sermon, Henry Ward Beecher says:

"Have you come to New York to get rich? Did you take the trouble to come all the way from home down here just to get rich? Why, you might have demoralized yourself, and made a fool of yourself without taking half so much trouble! God could have said 'thou fool,' to you just as well as if you had staid at home! You have come here, among all this excitement and temptation, with no other end than this: 'I will be as big a fool as ten thousand before me have been!'—here, where, if anywhere, wealth stands on a weak foundation; here, where it has been proved, ten thousand times over, that the rich man is like an old harramp without a string in it—that he has nothing in his soul which resounds to joy; here, where a man may build lofty palaces and vast warehouses, and carry the street in his hand, and own the bank, and yet be a miserable wretch, saying at night, 'I would that it were morning,' and saying in the morning, 'I would that it were night!' You have come down to try the old game. One more dupes for the devil! One more bird running to the snare of the fowler! Surely a bird is wiser than you are; for in vain is the snare set in sight of the bird; but the devil scarcely takes the trouble to hide his snare. You have come down here, not for the sake of integrity and truth, and rectitude, and God, and eternity, but to get rich! Good bye—go—we do not travel the same road!"

"Oh, I will not say so; for as my mother wept over me, your mothers wept over you—Oh, the tears that have baptized you in the cradle! Oh, the prayers that have brought down the blessings which now you boastfully call the fruit of your skill! There is much, I trust, laid up to be answered in your behalf; yet, think better of it—oh, young man, think better of it. Think better of God; think better of heaven; think better of manhood. If you have begun wrong, it is not too late to change your course. It is never too late to do well. Take a higher view of life. Get a nobler conception of duty."

HOW TO GO TO SLEEP WITHOUT DREAMING.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a heavy meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouses us; that sends on the stagnating blood, and we awake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length or strength of the effort made to escape the danger. Eating a large, or what is called "a hearty meal," before going to bed, should always be avoided. It is the frequent cause of nightmare, and sometimes the cause of sudden death."—Ex.

THE CENTRAL SUN.—All scientific men have maintained that there must be a central point, if not a central sun, around which the whole universe revolves. Maedler, who is unquestionably one of the greatest astronomers ever known, has given this subject his special attention; and he has come to the conclusion that Alcyone, the principal star in the group known as Pleiades, now occupies the centre of gravity, and is at present the grand central sun around which the whole starry universe revolves. This is one of the most interesting and important astronomical announcements ever made, though it is very likely that, but for the eminent scientific position of the author, it would be treated as visionary. Another interesting statement in this connection is made by Mr. Thompson, one of the physicists who, with Carnot, Soule and others, has largely contributed towards establishing the relations between heat and mechanical force, and who has extended his researches to the heat emitted by the sun, which heat, he observes, corresponds to a development of mechanical force, which, in the space of about one hundred years, is equivalent to the whole active force required to produce the movement of all the planets.

FOOL'S PROVERBS.—Get drunk yourself and say that your neighbor staggers.

Stand on your head and say that the world is upside down.

Spend your time working in cesspools, and wonder that you get yourself dirty.

Mind everybody's business and wonder at their ingratitude.

Stone a dog and wonder that he barks at you.

Act like Satan through the week, and wonder that you don't feel like a Christian Sunday.

"I have learned this profound truth," says Alderman Johnson, "from eating turtle, that it shows a most depraved taste to mock anything for its greenness."

Dick, why don't you turn the buffalo robe o'ther side out! The hair side is the warmest." "Bah! Tom, don't you suppose the animal knew how to wear his own hide?"

Religion—What is It?

BY BISHOP HEBREW.

*Is it to go to Church to-day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere the morrow's sun goes down
Be dealing slander through the town.
Does every sanctimonious face
Denote the certain reign of grace?
Does not a phiz that scolds at sin
Oft veil hypocrisy within?*

*Is it to make our daily walk,
And of our own good deeds talk,
Yet often practice secret crime,
And thus mis-spend our precious time?*

*Is it for sect and creeds to fight,
To call one sect the rule of right,
When what we wish is, at the best,
To see our church excel the rest.*

*Is it to wear the Christian dress,
And love all mankind profess,
And treat with scorn the humble poor,
And bar against them every door?*

*Oh, no, religion means not this;
It's fruit more sweet and fairer is—
Its peace this, to others dies—
As you would have them do to you.*

*It grieves me to hear an ill report,
And scorns with human woes to sport—
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good or evil still.*

*And does religion this impart?
Then may its influence fill my heart;
Oh! hast that blissful, joyful day,
When all the earth may own its sway.*

THE UNKNOWN CHAMPION.

The front door of Kyle Hall shut so heavily that it shook the house, startling a young girl and boy, who sat in the deep embrasure of a window, apparently waiting for something or some person. The girl was dark-haired, dark-eyed, and extremely pretty, though her lips curled rather haughtily, and an impudent glance shot from her large dark eyes, which told of a proud spirit.

The boy was pale and golden-haired—wholly unlike his champion and sister, in feature, though his pale, thin lips had the same haughty curl, and his blue eyes grew dark with pride; poor, weak, and emaciated was Alfred Lyle, his right arm and leg being withered—had been so from his birth. He was gentle, affectionate, high-spirited and talented, the idol of his widowed father and proud sister.

There were times when his sister's shawl, almost cursed the poor named body which was such a clog to him.

Alfred read aloud, while his sister Agnes busied herself with a piece of embroidery, giving, if the truth be told, a very divided attention to the words of her brother.

"Was not that a glorious description?" asked the boy, raising his face all glowing with poetical enthusiasm.

"Yes, I think I never heard a cataract described more beautifully."

"Why Aggie! I got long past the cataract, and reached the meadow."

"O, have you dear? Well, Alfred, to tell you the honest truth, I got thinking of something else. Be so kind as to read it over again, and this time I will surely listen to you."

The boy laughed gaily, as he answered: "No use, Aggie; your wife would be wool gathering again before I had read four lines. I will not torment you any longer. Shall I talk to you instead, or would you rather be silent?"

"Talk, if you please, Alfred."

"What think you, sister Agnes, will be the result of this conference?" he asked, in a low tone.

The girl raised a troubled face, and answered, very slowly—

"Indeed, Alfred, I scarcely dare think. The Dudleys are not famed for generosity, and—"

Bang! bang! It was the hall door, closing so heavily that it stopped her words, and caused both the young persons to start with alarm.

"Gone at last!" exclaimed Agnes. And she rose to her feet just as the door of the room where they were sitting opened, and an old gentleman entered.

"What now, father? I thought Mortimer Dudley would never go. How is it settled?"

"The matter stands just as it did before. He will not abate one inch of ground, nor will I. He thinks his claim as good as mine, and day after tomorrow we meet on debatable ground, and with sturdy lances, settle the question."

"Good, Father! I feared you might be compelled to yield, and I couldn't bear to think that in your old age you would be obliged to give up your old home and go among strangers. The case has been carried from court to court, and years have passed away in futile waiting; now a well directed blow, and the proud Earl of Dudley will be overthrown. Saint Mary charge him, and may God guide my arm. Hereafter, let us meet for friends who have proved each other's mettle. Shall it be so?"

"You know, Arnold, that it was my father's purpose to ride forth to meet young Dudley at daybreak to-morrow."

"I know—I know, Mrs. Agnes, but he's ill—stricken down—and cannot go," answered the old servitor, in a mournful voice.

"I know of a champion," and the girl's pale face flushed as she spoke—"a rather inexperienced youth, but one who has a brave heart, keen eye, and ready hand. All that he has, but no armor, and my father's is full too wide for him. Know you of any other?"

"Up in the garret is a suit long unused. It belonged to your father when he was a mere stripling, scarcely stouter than you, dear lad."

"That will do well, I think. Have it brightly polished, and in order, and lay it on the couch in the bed room."

"It is as bright now, Miss Agnes," replied the old man, respectfully, though with a certain pride, "as the day your father last wore it, nearly forty years ago. I loved the armor my young pupil wore and not a spot of rust dulls its bright surface, no stay unloosed, or dinted plate."

"Ever faithful, good Arnold. All is well. To-morrow at daybreak be at the hall-door, with black Rudolph, father's horse, himself in armor ready to accompany the young knight."

"Your bidding shall be done."

"And Arnold, should the young knight lack aught in riding, or in the handling of the lance, direct him as you did my father."

Agnes turned and walked quickly to the house, wholly unconscious of the curious gaze which followed her. Arnold looked after with wistful eyes, then murmured aloud:

"Proud step, like her father's yet light as a fairy's. Where has she found a champion? Jessie has been ridden smartly, I see, by herrecking flanks and heaving sides. It can't be that poor young master Alfred is going to try, that would be madness, though I know he is equal in spirit to it. Poor fellow—no, no—that can't be, for his arm is neither steady nor strong. I can't think."

"Day after to-morrow, Agnes, I shall mount my good steed and battle for my rights and our home. If I fall, as fall I may, we are homeless. Should anything happen to prevent me from engaging in the conflict—"

"But nothing can happen to prevent you, father," eagerly interrupted Agnes.

"Nothing but sudden illness or death, my child."

"O, father!"

"We must look at possibilities, my dear child, and I trust you do not shrink. If, as I say, anything should happen to prevent me from engaging in the fight, I know not what you will do. A little money I have; you will find it in the ebony cabinet, beside my bed. With that, you must go with your brother to our relations beyond the border. Never mind, my child; I feel that you tremble. We'll only look on the bright side; and now, good night!"

Thus they parted, with one fond embrace. As Agnes entered her chamber, her heart was heavy with presentiment of coming evil.

About midnight Agnes was roused from deep, though troubled slumber, by a hand laid firmly on her shoulder. It was Margery,

"O dear, Miss Agnes! Get up—wake—as quick as you can, for you are wanted!"

There was trouble and despair in the old woman's voice, and Agnes sprang from her bed and began to dress as hastily as possible, while she eagerly questioned Margery.

"What is the matter, Margery?"

"Sir Henry, your dear father, is ill—taken suddenly."

"With what?"

"O dear, Miss, I don't know! James, who always sleeps in the next room, heard a kind of groaning, and, rushing in, found my dear master in some fit."

"O, merciful heaven, spare my father to me!" exclaimed the trembling Agnes, as, throwing a shawl over her shoulders, she fled, rather than ran down stairs. At the door of her father's room she paused, and turned to Margery, who had followed as closely as she could.

"If any one gone for the doctor?" asked Agnes.

"Yes, James went as soon as I could go to master."

Agnes entered the dimly-lighted chamber and approached the bed where her father lay so white and motionless, while the frightened servants stood around mutely. Sir Henry Lyle was a good, kind master, and the servants were devoted to him. Summoning all her courage, Agnes neared the bed. At the first sight she trembled, for she thought her father was dead. Bending over him, she laid her hands upon his heart, and was rejoiced to feel that it pulsated still, though very, very faintly. Ignorant what to do, Agnes bathed her father's face, and was in despair at the failure of her efforts, when the physician entered. Dr. Thompson pronounced to be a paralytic stroke, and proceeded to bleed the patient. Soon Sir Henry opened his eyes, and seemed conscious of all that was going on. He endeavored to speak, but in a cloud of dust one went down. Arnold closed his eyes and fairly groaned, when a shout made him re-open them. "Lyle forever!"

Sure enough, it was the proud Earl of Dudley, who was unhorsed, and beside him knelt the stranger knight.

"Mortimer Earl of Dudley!"

"I yield," said the young Earl; "but I would know to whom, for you are not Sir Henry Lyle am I sure."

The friends of both parties stood around, and Arnold among the foremost.

"Rise up, Mortimer, Earl of Dudley, and you shall know who has been able to conquer you."

The young nobleman rose, and with folded arms looked at the slender maid figure before him.

The stays were unlaced and Helmet thrown back, and the sun streaming through the clouds, which had until then obscured it, shone full upon the uncovered face. Mortimer started, while a loud triumphant shout rent the air. The young man gazed in wonder, and admiration upon the delicate face, long, waving brown hair, and heaving bosom of young Agnes Lyle!

A red flush rose to the brow of the haughty earl, and he hit his lips with rage.

"Be not chagrined, brave Dudley," said Agnes, in a rich, sweet voice, while the long dark lashes drooped on her cheek, which was now paling, and she extended her hand. "You have but bowed to the late decree to all mankind. From the beginning to the end of time brave men will yield to the power of women, and degrade not their manhood by doing so. I battled for my home, Sir Earl, and God guided my arm. Hereafter, let us meet for friends who have proved each other's mettle. Shall it be so?"

Unable to resist the sweet voice and bewitching smile, Mortimer seized the maid's hand, and, kissing it, whispered so low that none of the bystanders heard:

"Yes, a thousand times yes; and from my fall I will rise and soar higher than ever, seeking only for your love and approbation."

A bright blush spread over the beautiful face, and for one moment the dark eyes were raised—only for a moment, then, with a half-murmured farewell, Agnes mounted her father's horse, and prepared to leave the field as quietly as she came. But this was not to be, for all the people present turned with one accord and accompanied her home. She tried in vain to remonstrate against this—her words were unheeded. At her bride-rein rode the proud Earl of Dudley.

Upon his bed of illness lay Sir Henry Lyle. The shouts of the returning party reached his ears, and by signs he inquired the cause.

"The stranger knight returns victorious," exclaimed Margery, in delight. Alfred, who sat beside the bed, rose up, exclaiming, while his frame trembled with excitement:

"O, father! all the joy isn't come yet. Wait till you know it all. Shall I go and lead the proud conqueror to your bedside, father?"

An eager sign of assent was given by the invalid, and Alfred hastened, as far as his lameness would permit, from the room.

With a step less firm, and varying cheek, Agnes, led by her brother, entered Sir Henry's chamber. Her visor was closed. Coming forward, she knelt beside the bed. At an eager sign from her father, she strove to unloose the stays, but her trembling fingers refused to do her bidding. The Earl of Dudley, who still kept by her side, undid the fastenings, and Alfred threw back the heavy helmet, disclosing the blushing, agitated face of Agnes Lyle.

The shock was great, and effected a cure, for Sir Henry rose up in bed and exclaimed:

"Agnes! Agnes! In armor, come here victorious!"

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860

Doomed to Extinction.

The mounds of the Western prairies indicate that there once lived a great people on this continent who have entirely passed away. Nothing is left to tell their history but the relics found in their tombs. In a few generations another race will become extinct, having passed away from American soil like the morning dew. The American Indian is not susceptible to civilization, and of the millions who once inhabited the wilderness of our country, very few ever changed their nomadic habits to become citizens among white people. In Massachusetts, the aborigines, once populous, are now reduced to less than six pure-blooded Indians, and only about one hundred and fifty of a mixed race. Under the fostering care of the State, instead of increasing they gradually melt away. So it is in the West, as the tide of emigration flows towards the setting sun. The Indian is naturally lazy and without enterprise. When brought in contact with civilization he takes to the white man's evils instead of his virtues—to his ruin instead of his industry. In this way he goes down to his grave vagabond, a thief and pauper. The domestic comforts of civilized society have no charms for him. His squaw must do the drudging while he hunts, fishes, or lies smoking, and drinking fire-water in his cabin. All attempts to turn the current of his nature have thus far been attended with poor success. The wrongs and abuse which he has been subjected to have probably had something to do with his dislike of the white population; but having wrested from this unfortunate class their lands and streams, and driven them to the plains and mountains of the West, where they are hunted like beasts, it is now proposed to do something for their amelioration. Meetings have been held in Boston and other cities to raise means and appoint agents to look after the Indians. This is certainly a more humane enterprise than sending troops to slaughter them on the frontier. If the race of red men is not perpetuated by means of this sort it will not be long before every tribe and representative of the original inhabitants of the forest will become extinct.

CONVICTION OF EDWIN W. REED, THE SECEDER.—The trial of Reed for adultery with Miss Kendall, took place at Boston, on Friday and Saturday, last week. His connection with her at East Boston, where they passed as Mr. and Mrs. Jones, was fully proved, and he was convicted on two indictments. His counsel has taken exception to the evidence, and the case will go to the Supreme Court. But the decision of the court will undoubtedly be sustained, and he will go to State prison. The revolting particulars related in the case last fall all came out on trial, proving him to be the wretch his conduct in years past has indicated. Since the above was written we learn that Reed's counsel have waived their exceptions, and Judge Allen has directed that he be ready for sentence this (Saturday) morning.

SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE.—One night, water, Kingston Abington, and other towns in that vicinity, were startled by a rumbling noise like that of a heavy train passing along the streets, and by a sensible shaking of their houses, as if a terrific gale was beating upon them. One gentleman, who was in his bed at the time, says that his bed was shaken quite sensibly. Very likely.

SPRING.—Really, we are in the midst of spring. Bluebirds, blackbirds, robins and other birds have come, and last Sunday night, for the first time, frogs stuck their heads out of the mud and peeped. Tulips are coming up, the grass is turning green, buds are swelling and spring bouquets are beginning to blossom on the street. Oh, my! what a glorious season!

BEAR-FACED INSINUATION.—It is reported that in the town of Cherry, Pa., a bear lately entered a house and finding a baby on the floor commenced playing with it, both baby and bear liking the sport amazingly. The terrified mother shut him up as soon as possible and he left for the woods. There is one kind of bears that don't do much harm:

PERSONAL.—Little Piccolomini has got married to an Italian prince. She has left off singing on the stage to sing by the cradle. Both are rich.—A gentleman who recently saw Theodore Parker at Rome, says that Mr. Parker looks very well, and has strong hopes of himself.

FATAL CARELESSNESS.—A man at Naperville, Ill., went to an apothecary and bought some arsenic to poison mad dogs with, and some gun-flint for his family. By mistake he gave the gun to the dogs and the arsenic to his family, resulting in the death of his wife and children, and he barely escaped death himself.

HORSE DISEASE.—A serious disease has broken out among the horses at Brooklyn, N.Y. In one stable seven or eight have died, and the horse-doctors cannot make out what the disease is. It commences in the throat, preventing the animal from eating or drinking.

THE "GOLD FILLS" OF CONNECTICUT.—The Norwich Aurora says that an analysis of the ore mines at Waukegan Hill, in that town, exhibits a result of \$6,66 of gold, and \$13,80 of silver to the ton; making, in all \$20,66 per ton—about equal to the value of hay.

ANOTHER DOUGLAS FLAG.—The Columbus (Ga.) Corner Stone, an influential democratic sheet, has raised the Douglas Flag at the head of its columns; and its editor declares the Illinois Senator to be the first choice of a vast majority of the Southern democracy.

A MYSTERY.—A human arm, evidently that of a young woman, was found lying on the sidewalk in front of the City Hall Park, New Bedford. Mr. Wood of Nantucket is one of the most valuable members. He has particular charge of "the previous question," which

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 22, 1860.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is corruption in high places. So the "papers" say, and so says Mr. Geo. A. Shaw, representative from Boston. Mr. Shaw is chairman of the House Committee on Railways and Canals, and when the subject of the "Hobbs railway bill" (which proposed to charter a company with the right to run a horse railroad through any and all the streets of Boston,) was before that committee, a letter was handed Mr. Shaw containing a \$100 bill, purporting to be from an agent of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company, and intended to influence Mr. S. to oppose the Hobbs project. Mr. Shaw returned the money, exposed the attempt to bribe him, and now a committee is investigating the matter. Mr. James M. Hubbard of Boston, is the man who gave Mr. Shaw the letter. He professes to be ignorant of where the money came from, but intimates that it came from the other side—the Hobbs company. So your readers will see that there is some virtue and moral integrity in the present legislature. Mr. Shaw might have pocketed the money and kept mum, but he is a man with a christian conscience—who says his prayers night and morning, and goes to church every Sabbath. Would that all other members resisted the devil as effectually. If they would, we should witness corruption enough to keep an investigating committee busy the year round.—The bill granting \$22,000 to the Wilbraham Academy has finally passed to be engrossed, in the Senate, with the amendment, that in case the money is not realized from the Back Bay in ten years, the corporation shall pay back the principal to the State. The Female Collegiate Institute at Worcester, is now in for \$5000 per year to aid it in its efforts to educate the daughters of Massachusetts.—A tremendous effort is being made by certain members to get appointed on the Valuation Committee of forty-two which is to sit sixty-nine days next Fall. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House must be sorely perplexed with the numerous applications, and the pressing appeals which daily come to them. I have faith, however, in their good judgment to snub some of the tenacious applicants, and appoint those who will do their duty faithfully. It is not to be a fancy committee, but a working body, who must labor day to day in a mass of figures. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House are included in the number, and the efforts of Mr. Hale to shut them both off from being eligible to the chairmanship, have failed, so that one of these gentlemen will probably fill the chair.

THE GATE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

About one half the members of the legislature come to the State House with the idea in their heads that they must make a speech, or at least say something about every subject that comes up. Unless they do this they consider that their constituents will place a small estimate upon their abilities, and they shall not gain the reputation of being good legislators. So they gab, gab, from day to day, till the other members become disgusted and leave.

SINGULAR VISION.—Mrs. Wm. Atoms of New Orleans died about the 1st inst. The day before her death, she fell into a trance, and had a vision of her own death, funeral and burial, of which she gave a minute description on awaking. She died soon after, and all the events which she had described were fulfilled. The same mourners attended the funeral, the same minister preached from the same text, the same sexton prepared her last resting place, just as she had indicated, and without any knowledge of her dream.

MISERLY WOMAN.—Sarah Holdridge, a maiden lady, died in Ledyard, on the 8th inst., at the age of 68 years. She was the recipient of many charitable gifts and favors from those who took compassion upon her apparently feeble circumstances. A few days before she died she expressed a fear that she might go to the poor house. She had lived alone, and, after her death, \$1100 in coin was found hidden away about her house, most of it in a secret vault, which twenty-seven were actual homewards.

THE MILLENNIUM.—Dr. Cumming said recently at Leeds, that the year 1867 seemed to end 6000 years of the world's history, and hence the millennial rest of 1000 years was at hand. An European was loomg more dreadful than that which had recently happened. He believed that England would emerge from the midst of these vials of wrath, and his study of prophecy, so far from making him feel gloomy, filled him with hope.

TUR CATTLE MALADY SPREADING.—The Boston Journal learns from North Brookfield that the cattle disease continues to spread in the herds where it exists. Mr. Stoddard has lost another cow, and Mr. Woods has two new cases of the disease. Mr. Olmstead has the same number of new cases in his herd, and all but one of his calves are now sick. Some of them, writes Mr. Freeman Walker, "cannot yet feel their feet to the ground."

SUSPECTED POISONING.—The body of Stephen Henry who died suddenly at Auburn, N.Y., is to be disinterred, as from the circumstances surrounding the case, the neighbors suspect that he was untimely cut off by poison administered by his wife and a man named Richardson, with whom she had latterly been very intimate terms. There will be a medical examination of the deceased.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF OLIVER BROWN.—The young wife of Oliver Brown, slain at Harper's Ferry, passed away from earth on the second of the month at North Elba. She died in child birth; the infant died soon after birth. She was but 18 years old, and had been married only about five months when her husband went to Harper's Ferry.

"MARY ANN" DISINHERITED.—A codicil to the will of Mr. Baker, father of the girl who married the coachman John Dean, cuts her off from receiving any portion of his estate. A son shares the same fate. The amount of Mr. Baker's estate is said to be very large. He left his wife a Prussian, and his remains are to be taken to his native land.

SLAVERY AND RELIGION.—The Baltimore (Md.) Conference passed the following: Resolved that this Conference disclaim having the least sympathy with Abolitionism, on the contrary, we are determined not to hold connection with any ecclesiastical body that makes non-slaveholding a condition of membership in the Church.

TOWN REPORTS.—The annual town reports have been printed and distributed among the inhabitants. The selectmen's report shows that \$2,285 63 have been paid for the support

he uses daily when it becomes necessary to bring debate to a close. I could speak of others, though not with much praise, as they retard the session by their constant, useless gab. A man gifted with eloquence and good judgment, should make himself heard when he can do good to others. If he does not possess these qualities he had better keep rather quiet unless he wishes to get the ill-will of the legislature and make himself appear ridiculous.

A VARIETY OF MATTERS.

The oldest living member of the Massachusetts legislature was in Boston Monday. His name is John Dickinson of Amherst. He represented Machias, now in Maine, in 1807, fifty-three years ago, when he was 28 years of age. Things have changed wonderfully since then.

The stereotype plates for the new Statutes are all made, and the laws will be ready for distribution on the first of June. There are 1100 pages of the Statutes besides the index and glossary, which will make about 300 pages more. The State own the plates, and the laws are to be furnished to the people for just what the paper, presswork and binding cost—\$1,40. The first 1000 copies for the State will cost over \$5 per copy.

A bill compelling the Suffolk bank to take the bills of all good New England banks at par, the same as does the Bank of Mutual Redemption. Last week the bill was rejected in the Senate, 13 to 3, but on Wednesday last it was reconsidered and passed to a third reading by a vote of 23 to 7.

—Since writing the notice above of the appropriation to the Wesleyan Academy, the House has concurred with the Senate, and there will be no difficulty now in the Academy getting \$22,000 on the first of June, provided the resolve in other respects is complied with.

—You know I have promised that the legislature would adjourn before the first of April, but I am told to-day that there are serious doubts about getting through so soon.—The Sudbury meadows flowage case, and other important matters will create a good deal of debate. Nevertheless there will be a strong effort made to wind up the session with next week. So mote it be.

—The weather, as I write, is giving us the cold shoulder. A chilling wind and a scowling sky seem to betoken that blue birds and robins don't always make a Spring.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM—EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.—The Governor, with advice of Council, has designated Solomon C. Spellman of Wilbraham, Trial Justice for the county of Hampden, in place of Justice Scriber, who has resigned on account of ill health. A good appointment.

SCIENCE IN BRIMFIELD.—Elkanah Spring, a respectable citizen of Brimfield, and a member of the Congregational Church, cut his throat with a razor on Wednesday forenoon, and died in fifteen or twenty minutes after it. He has been laboring under a mental depression of spirits for several years past. His age was seventy-nine.

RATHER BRIGHT.—A little flaxen haired four years old girl in this village was looking at some pigs the other day, when she enquired of one older if God made pigs. She was told that He did. "Why," said the little darling, "I shouldn't think he would make pigs when he has everybody else to make!"

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. N. R. Wright will preach at Antique Hall to-morrow. In the r.m., by request he will preach from 1st Peter, 4, 14: "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?"—Rev. Jonathan Wilson, a Baptist clergyman for 40 years, now 80, will preach at Union Hall next Sabbath. He will also lecture on Tuesday evening. Subject—The Landing of the Pilgrims. Lecture free.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Nichols, about fifty years of age, a resident of East Brookfield, went to Brimfield, on Tuesday, to tend a circular saw, connected with Packard's Tool Factory, and on Wednesday, while attempting to run a large belt on to a drum under full speed, got his arm caught in it, carrying him over the shaft, breaking his legs and arms, and nearly severing his head from his body, killing him instantly.

REAL ESTATE.—Lambert Allen of this village has purchased the farm of Wm. Fuller at the "Centre," and will move on to it this spring. J. G. Allen has purchased the "Gordon house" on Pleasant street, and James Robinson has purchased of A. N. Dewey a strip of land on the same street, near the church, for the purpose of erecting on it several cottages to rent. Mr. George Jerrold has bought a building lot on the same street with the intention of putting up a house.

RUM CRAZY.—On Friday, last week, a foreigner from Warren got so drunk in this village that he became crazy and raved so ferociously that he was shut up in a barn. Finding himself formally installed, he commenced preaching and praying vehemently, interspersing his devotions with appeals for more liquor. He at length nestled down in the straw, said his "Now I lay me down to sleep," and went into dreamland under a nightmare of debauch. There was a beast with only two legs in the stable that night.

ENCEMBLED FARMERS.—There seems to be quite a disposition among our citizens to put up houses and other buildings this spring. It is a commendable spirit, and we trust that those who have land that is wanted for this purpose will dispose of it at fair rates. We have a class of young business men who will make permanent citizens if they become owners of real estate. Every house built, every additional owner of property, increases the value of other property and contributes to the growth of the village. When a streak of enterprise manifests itself, it should be encouraged.

MN. ENTRON.—We, the undersigned, citizens of school district No. 4, feel that we have been shamefully misrepresented in our Superintendent's Report, whether maliciously or ignorantly, we know not, but we unanimously believe that our teachers, Miss A. Dale, and Mr. Henry M. Stevens, have labored hard and faithfully, and succeeded to our entire satisfaction, and we cordially recommend them to the public as faithful and efficient teachers.

W. BRAUNFELD.—Sam'l King, John Fenlon, M. C. Fenton, Jonathan Cooley, S. G. Shaw, L. F. Shaw, E. Jones, A. R. Murdock, Jr., A. Harvey, Geo. Flemming, Alfred G. Lamb, A. Kendal, Joel King, J. H. Keith, L. F. Shools, Josiah Brooks, H. C. Hancock, E. Harvey, J. Strickland, Hiram Converse.

A VALUABLE SCHOOL HOUSE (?)—In the annual report of the Superintendent of Schools, made to the town, we find the following:

"The building at the depot is a disgrace to citizens of that locality. The outward appearance of the house is much better than the interior. It is a dismal, uninventing place—a stranger can hardly enter the room of the second story without stumbling to the floor. The entrances are disguised with hideous images, which are sufficient to frighten the individuals who may enter them."

True as preaching, but many of our citizens think their children are not worth half the attention they would give to a dumb beast.

CATCH IN THEIR OWN TRAP.—The selectmen of one of the towns in this county, which has heretofore been the "banner town for democracy," at their last annual meeting put into the jury box the names of a few of their adopted citizens, with the expectation that the Republicans would unite and reject them, the effect of which would be to cause a rally of the foreign vote to the democratic standard, and prevent the success of the black Republicans in town. The Republicans kept quiet and united in accepting their list, to the chagrin of the democrats. It so happened that at the drawing of the jurors for the present March term of the Court, one of the foreign citizens was drawn. Here was a dilemma, and how to get out of it was the question. One of the fathers of the town made the attempt by trying to induce him to decline serving as a juror, but Pat refused to decline, saying "Sure and there is a man over to Springfield that owes me ten dollars, and I never shall get a cent unless I board it out." And he is boarding it out.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—We would call attention to the advertisement of H. E. Hooker & Co., in another column. It will soon be time to set out strawberry beds, and in doing so gardeners should get the best.

LADIES ARRESTED.—Among the victims lately arrested at Verona are the sisters Ronchi, aged 22 and 18, suspected of having embroidered the colors lately sent to the Parma brigade.

ITEMS FROM THE WAR STANDARD.

ITEMS FROM THE WAR STANDARD.

ACCIDENT.—Last week, on Thursday evening, at about dark, a child on Bank street was run over by a horse and carriage, but not essentially injured.

BIRN-BAT GIFT.—The gentlemen and ladies of Mr. C. E. Blood's straw manufactory manifested their kind regard for their employer by presenting him with a handsome gold watch chain, on Monday, the 10th inst., to which he replied in a pleasant and appropriate manner.

THE UNITARIAN FAIR.—This was held on Thursday evening of last week, was quite successful, the net proceeds amounting, as we are informed, to about \$150. This, with a slight increase, is said to be sufficient to accomplish the desired result.

OVER THE DAM.—Last Sabbath afternoon, as Edward Thomas was rowing his boat across the pond above the upper dam, he being accustomed, we are told, of "ferrying people" in that way on Sundays, by some negligence, or being nearer the falls than he supposed, the boat was drawn into the rapids, and before he could recover went over. There were two or three men witnessed the accident, who immediately ran down to a small island below, for the purpose of recovering the body, not doubtless but that Thomas was dead; for if not drowned, it was not supposed he could pass among the numerous rocks which fill the river bed without being dashed upon them by the violence of the current so effectually to destroy life. The men soon saw him coming with the surging water, sometimes his head out; at other times his feet. They fortunately caught him and drew him ashore, and being carried home was restored to consciousness and probable recovery.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF A HERO.—Capt. Jeremiah Holmes, the renowned gunner of Stonington, who periled his life to save the place from pillage and fire, and his courageous wife who fired the first gun at the news of peace on the east branch of Mystic River, celebrated their golden wedding at Mystic Bridge, Conn., March 8. The first table was surrounded with more than a score of venerable persons the average age of each of whom was 71 years. The venerable couple were made the recipients of numerous and valuable presents.

A SAVAGE HOUSE.—A hawkman in Montreal while attempting to release his horse from the harness, the animal having slipped and fell, was savagely seized by the prostrate animal and bitten in a terrible manner. While holding the man's leg the horse shook it as fiercely as a terrier dog does a rat, and it required repeated strokes on the animal's forehead before the man could be released.

IT IS NO MATTER OF WONDER TO US THAT SUGAR RUNS OUT OF A MAPLE TREE UNDER SUCH A SUN.—It is no matter of wonder to us that sugar runs out of a maple tree under such a sun as we have had lately. Tap the veins of a man or woman, and sugar would flow under the same persuasive circumstances.—*Republican.*

We doubt the propriety of trying the latter experiment.

LEGISLATIVE PROSCRIPTION.—The Senate of Missouri has passed a resolution granting the use of their hall to

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulence, General Debility, &c., find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

The Oxygenated Bitters are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots, and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith, of Wesleyan University:

MIDDLETON, Ct., Feb. 28, 1858.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen: I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced by the unpretending recommendation of Mr. Green, to try your bitters, and if no benefit was received, to discontinue the use.

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial, to the extent of some three or four, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I tried them many times for dyspepsia in most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston; and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

50 Years Dr. S. A. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters has succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate tone and action to the Stomach and Bowels, and imparts to the patient cheerful and happy anticipations, which are never attendant upon an inactive state of the important functions of the body.

The alternative and purifying action of our medicine is so powerful, that it is the means of curing many hopeless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are enumerated, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Coughs in its early stages have often been averted by their use. It has succeeded in the immediate cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Stomach and bowels, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Hanover street, Boston, mto—2m.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Plasters.—To soothe the torments of acute disease—to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave's brink the victim of consuming disease—is a noble mission; and this mission Herrick's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Price—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.—See advertisement.

The Universal Cough Remedy in Cases of Whooping Cough.—There is probably more of Whooping Cough continued to a great length of time by the use of Remedies containing expectorants, which not only aggravate the Cough, but run down the system, making the Cough worse during Convalescence, and other causes. This Remedy, which contains nothing to produce nausea or prostration; and the Cough yields naturally, while the system is sustained. Results justify this declaration, and all are asked to satisfy themselves by trial. See advertisement.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Androline.

The Great Neuralgic, Nervous, Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans, and testimonials which can in every case be relied on, and to which the proprietors ask the most rigid inquiries, will be found with all dealers. The proprietors in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of notoriety, which is undesirable.

S. A. L. & G. T. S.: J.W. HUNNEWELL & CO., Geo. Hunnewell, 7 & 8 Commercial Wharf, Boston. New York.

AGENTS—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally.

BOSTON.

In Bondville, a son to H. W. STARRS. In Wilbraham, 12th, a daughter to GEO. NICHOLAS. At St. Joseph, Mo., 11th, a daughter to F. C. Brooks, formerly of Palmer.

In Thirindike, 18th, a son to THOMAS MOKLEN; a son to EDWARD FLYNN.

In Ludlow, 16th, a son to Elisha HUBBARD.

MARIED.

In Palmer, 14th, by Rev. Dr. Vail, H. B. SIBLEY and Mrs. MARY COXIN, both of Greenwich. In Grafton, 22d, by Rev. J. M. Rockwood, Wm. Ball and Nancy A. DENNETT, both of Belchertown.

In Stockholm, N. Y., 12th, N. S. SIMMONS of Ware, and Elizabeth B. House, of S.

DEED.

In Brimfield, 16th, ALFRED BLASHFIELD, 88, the oldest man in Brimfield.

In Monroe, 16th, ANN, 53, wife of J. W. STACEY.

In Belmont, Pa., 10th, AMOS WARRINGER, 52, son of Monroe.

In Ware, 29th, NATHANIEL, 4, son of C. A. Stevens.

P A I N T I N G! The Subscriber would give notice that he has located himself in Thorndike village, where he is prepared to receive and execute all orders for House and Sign Painting, Graining, And Paper Hanging.

All done in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Also old Cane Bottom Chairs, reseated, and made nearly as good as new. J. W. NEWCOMB.

Thorndike, March 24, 1860—6w.

TO ROAD BUILDERS.—We, the undersigned, will sell at Public Auction, to the Lowest Bidder, on the premises, the rebuilding and grading the roads, ordered by the County Commissioners, near the house of Llyv McMaster, in Palmer, on Saturday, March 31, at 2 o'clock p.m.

GEORGE MOORES, Selectmen.

JAMES S. LOOMIS, of GILBERT BARKER, Palmer.

Palmer, March 21, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—By virtue of a license from Hon. John W. Willis, Judge of Probate and Insolvency, within and for the County of Hampden, authorizing me as executor of the will of Daniel Nichols, late of Brimfield, in said county, deceased, to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) for the payment of debts and incidental charges. I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the office of Gamaliel Collins, Esq., at Thorndike, next Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

PER ORDER.

Palmer, March 21, 1860.

REUBEN L. NICHOLS, Executor.

March 8, 1860.—3w.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in Store and ready for sale

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extent any display ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

COTTON AND WOOL do.,

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN PRINTS,

etc., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SKIRTS, of an entirely new pattern,

LADIES' CLOTHES,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen Table Cloths,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock,

but do believe that in the different departments of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE,

Paper Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpetings

FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store.

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever its verdict we will be content.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

INKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES

HAVE TAKEN THE

HIGHEST MEDAL AT THE FAIR OF THE

American Institute:

Together with the

HIGHEST PREMIUM FOR

FINE SEWING MACHINE WORK.

ALSO,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

At the Fair of the

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

THE NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR,

AND SO GENERAL, WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

W. R. PARKS,

AGENT.

Palmer, March 24, 1860—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Particular attention given to this line of business.

5000 ROLLS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising some of the choicest selections to be found in this county, just received. Also

BORDERS TO MATCH.

Five Splendid Strawberries.

HOOKER—Very productive; large, beautiful, and of unequalled quality.

WILSON'S ALBANY—Exceedingly productive; Firm for Market.

TRIOMPHE DE GRAND—Immense size; splen-

did appearance, and High FLAVOR.

PYRAMIDAL CHILIAN—Very handsome; pro-

ductive, hardy, and Good FLAVOR.

LARGE EARLY SCARLET—The Earliest; produc-

tive, and EXCELLENT.

As it is impossible to secure all the excellencies

of this most popular fruit in one variety, we offer

the above as comprising, in five sorts, the various points desirable.

If we again confidently recommend the Hooker,

as by far the best for family use, if only one

sort is to be planted—combining a greater number

of excellencies than any other variety.

If All the above have perfect flowers, and will

produce excellent crops, if planted singly or to-

gether.

PRICE—(Securely packed to be forwarded by express):

Per 100 plants of any of the above varieties, \$2.00

" 100 " 20 " each variety, 7.00

" 500 " 100 of each variety, 7.50

" 1000 " of the Hooker, 10.00

H. E. HOOKER & CO., Commercial Nurseries.

Rochester, N. Y.

Making in all a very Complete Stock, we would

invite attention to the same, while we will endea-

vor at all times to show you goods particularly

adapted to the season.

Goods Cheerfully Shown at all Times.

WE warrant all our goods to be just what

we represent, and will be sold

VERY LOW,

AT ONE PRICE.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to W. W.

Cross are requested to call and settle the same

immediately.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

REUBEN L. NICHOLS, Executor.

March 8, 1860.—3w.

NEW FIRM!

CROSS & CO.

SPRING OPENING OF NEW GOODS!

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

NUMBER 46.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

—BY—

FISK & COFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay **SIXTY** IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 75 Cents; for three months, 38 Cents.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by **water-lines** advertising type constitutes a square. For one square, weekly, 75 cents; for two or three weeks, \$1.50; for four subsequent insertion 20 cents; regular advertising 20 per cent. in advance. Notices of local and ordinary notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

JOINT PRINTING of nearly every description, and in the neatest styles, promptly executed.

A MODERN HERCULES.

A letter from New Orleans to the St. Louis Republican relates the following incident:

A gambler known as Mountain Jack, performed an extraordinary feat of physical strength one night this week, in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, where a large number of the carnival revelers had assembled.—A drunken fellow, dressed in Indian costume, rode a horse into the bar-room, and dismounted to take a drink, and while at the bar another drunken fellow climbed into the saddle.—Mountain Jack, as his name indicates, is a giant in size, six feet, seven inches high, finely proportioned, and possessed of enormous strength, even beyond his colossal proportions.

He was, at the time on a spree, and although like most large men, naturally good natured, is, when under the influence of liquor, perfectly wild, reckless and untameable. A playful fancy seized him at the moment, and stooping over the horse, he placed his right arm around his belly just behind the fore legs, rider and all, and threw them heavily upon the floor, with a shock that jarred the whole house. On finding himself down, the horse refused to get up, and the giant again laid hold of him and set him upon his pins, in order to release the bruised and helpless rider, who had fallen partly under the beast, and who considered himself lucky to escape without broken bones. Later in the day Jack got to throwing tumblers promiscuously, and was arrested by the united efforts of about twenty men.

A HAPPY EDITOR.—Hear how Porter, of the Eau Claire Free Press, discourses on his own happiness:

If there ever was a happy editor it is I. We say it understanding the full force of our remark. Ours is a large wood-pile, well prepared for the stove—plenty of job work with the best of printers to do—it no little responsibilities to meet—an quantity of localities—the best-natured landlady in the world, who never scolds at our being late at breakfast—a mug of cider, a plate of doughnuts, and a fat mince pie at our elbow—a quiet conscience and pleasant dreams. Last night we dreamt that an unmarried female fussy sent us a mince pie as large as a cart wheel, and we ate every bit of it. To-night we expect to be put in possession of a night-mare large enough to do all our team work next summer. Verily we are a happy editor.

JOHN DEAN, THE EX-COACHMAN.—Alluding to the recent death of Mr. Boker, the wealthy wine merchant, whose daughter, a few years since married his coachman, John Dean, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

The impression seems now prevalent, that so far as her own happiness is concerned, Miss Boker did not, after all, make so poor a match. Her husband, soon after the marriage, was appointed to a clerkship in the custom house, which he still holds, and the duties of which discharge creditably to himself; and with fidelity to the Government. He is a modest, unassuming man, has a quiet but comfortable home in Williamsburg, perfectly irreproachable in his habits and associations, minds his own business, and is a faithful and affectionate husband. He avoids notoriety of every sort, and pursues the way of an upright, sterling man and a good citizen. Wherein lies the family of John Dean inferior to the late Mr. Boker?

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE CIVILIZED WORLD.—The Kirghizes of Siberia have signified to the Russian Minister of the Interior their willingness to enslave all their slaves at once, and to discontinue forever the practice of holding human beings in bondage.

The Kirghizes are a people of Central Asia, between the Chinese Empire and the Caspian Sea. They occupy 300,000 square miles of territory, and their number is near two and a half millions. They are of Mongol descent, though mixed with all the surrounding varieties of race, and they have heretofore been regarded as the head and front of barbarism in Asia. If these are the people alluded to in the above paragraph, they are very much in need of missionary labor to set them straight on the slavery question. We suggest that Charles O'Connor be engaged for the service before the meeting of the Charleston Convention. It will be one candidate for the Presidency out of the way.—*Century*.

I utterly repudiate—with scorn and disgust I repudiate—the idea that God's love or mercy in this world was a thing *prepared*. I hold in perfect contempt the thought that there was a sort of governmental arrangement for the salvation of the world, as though God said to men, "Do you fix things so and so, and then I will endeavor to work up a feeling of compassion and mercy in my mind, and to show it towards you." I detest this whole notion of governmental atonement.

My soul revolts at it, and I throw it away as a miserable imposition, by which the minds of men have long been held in bondage. I break through all these things as gross shams and deceptions, and rise up into the greater thought that it is God's original and everlasting nature to love, and that the nature of loving is to eure sin.—*H. W. Beecher*.

COVETOUSNESS.—In his volume of sermons, Dr. Fuller says: "For my own part, I have long been convinced that the love of money is the most common, insidious and fatal sin in the church."

Say nothing respecting yourself, either good, bad or indifferent; nothing good, for that is vanity; nothing bad, for that is affection; nothing indifferent, for that is silly.

ORIGINAL.

Gone Forever.

They art gone, thou art gone forever!
Far, far from this heart away;
Like a dream that's too bright to linger,
Or a sunbeam too bright for mine;

Like a song that but just finished,

Is finished ere its scarce begun;

Or a rose that but half is blossomed,

Wert thou to me, dearest one.

Thou art gone, thou art gone forever!

Far, far from this heart thou art gone!

On! when the sweet smile I see,

As it whispered so low to me!

No more with thy side I linger—

No more thy dark looks entwine—

No more feel the timid pressure,

Of thy own gentle lips to mine!

Than art gone, thou art gone forever!

The light of thine eye is fled!

The beams of its beauty shed!

For it lingers now on another—

And oh! though I bade thee go,

Still this is the treasured image,

This bosom shall ever know!

Than art gone, thou art gone forever!

Farewell—how long—how long?

No more to wait thy coming,

And no more to hear thy song!

These dreams of fond blets are over—

These dreams of pleasure past;

We have met and have parted forever—

Aye, parted forever, at last!

SIRAS.

Cassia Grove, Eastard Ct., Feb. 27, 1853.

Time.

Time brings a philosophic mind;

Time takes more than he leaves behind;

Time is a thief of joys;

Time turns our golden locks to gray;

Time draws a bill which all must pay;

Time makes old men of boys.

Time, with his scythe and hour-glass, stands

To reap the harvest of our lands.

To shorten prosperous days;

Time eats the keenest test to rust;

Time erums monuments to dust;

Time robs us of our praise.

Much fault is found with Father Time,

In books and speeches, prose and rhyme,

But we will not upbraid;

For he has left us hearts as young

As when, long since, we taught and shade.

In sunshine and in shade.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

Audubon gives, in his "Ornithological Bi-

ography," the following account of a situation of peril in which he was once placed—a position which our readers will admit, was sufficiently exciting to affect the nerves of any man:

On my return, he says, from the Upper Mississippi, I found myself obliged to cross one of the wide prairies which, in that portion of the United States, vary the appearance of the country. The weather was fine, and all around me was as fresh and blooming as it had just issued from the bosom of Nature. My knapsack, my gun and my dog, were all I had for baggage and company. The track which I followed was an old Indian trail, and a darkness overshadowed the prairie, I felt some desire to reach at least a camp in which I might lie down and rest. The night hawks were skimming over and around me, attracted by the buzzing wings of the beetles which formed their food, and the distant howling of the wolves gave me some hope that I should soon arrive at the skirts of a woodland.

I did so, and almost at the same instant a firelight attracted my eye. I moved towards it, full of confidence that it proceeded from the camp of some wandering Indians. I was mistaken. I discovered by its glare that it was a tall figure passed between it and me, as if busily engaged in household engagements.

I reached the spot, and presenting myself at the door, asked the tall figure, which proved to be a woman, if I might take shelter under her roof for the night. Her voice was gruff, and her attire negligently thrown about her. She answered in the affirmative. I walked in, took a wooden stool, and quietly seated myself by the fire. The next object that attracted my attention was a finely formed young Indian resting his head between his hands, with his elbows on his knees. A long, how rested against the log wall near him while a quantity of arrows and two or three racoon skins lay at his feet. He moved not—he apparently breathed not. Acustomed to the habits of the Indians, and knowing that they pay little attention to the approach of civilized strangers, (a circumstance which, in some countries, is considered as evincing the apathy of their character,) I addressed him in French, a language not unfrequently partially known to the people in that neighborhood. He raised his head, pointed to one of his eyes with his finger, and gave me a significant glance with the other. The fact was, that an hour before this, as he was in the act of discharging an arrow at a racoon at the top of a tree, the arrow had split upon the cord, and sprung back with such violence into his right eye as to destroy it forever.

Feeling hungry, I inquired what sort of fare I could expect. Such a thing as a bed was not to be seen, but many tattered and dirty hulks hides lay piled in a corner. I drew my time piece from my breast, and told the woman that it was late, and that I was fatigued. She had espied my watch, the richness of which seemed to operate on her feelings with electric quickness. She told me that there was plenty of venison and jerked buffalo meat, and that on removing the ashes I should find a cake. But, my water had struck her fancy, and her curiosity had to be gratified by an immediate sight of it. I took off the gold chain that secured it around my neck, and presented it to her. She was all ecstasy, spoke of its beauty, asked me of its value, and put the chain around her brown neck, saying how happy the possession of such a watch would make her.

Thoughtless, and, as I thought myself in so quiet a place, secure, I paid little attention to her talk or movements. I helped my dog to a good supper of venison, and was not long in satisfying the demands of my own appetite. The Indian rose from his seat, as if

in extreme suffering. He passed me several times and once pinched me on the side so violently that the pain nearly brought forth an exclamation of anger. I looked at him. His eye met mine; but his look was so forbidding that it struck a chill into the more nervous part of my system. He again seated himself, drew his hatchet knife from its greasy scabbard, and sharpened its edge, as I would that of a razor suspected dull, replaced it, and again taking his tomahawk from his back, filed the pipe of it with tobacco, and sent me expressive glances whenever our hostess chanced to have her back towards us.

Never, until that moment, had my senses been awakened to the danger which I now suspected to be about me. I returned glance for glance to my companion, and rested well-assured that whatever enemies I might have, he was not of their number.

I asked the woman for my watch, wound it up, and under pretence of wishing to see how the weather might be on the morrow, took up my gun and walked out of the cabin. I slipped a hall into each barrel, scraped the edges of my flints, renewed the primings, and, returning to the hut, gave a favorable account of my observations. I took a few bear skins, made a pallet of them, and calling my faithful dog to my side, lay down, with my gun close to my body, and in a few minutes was fast asleep.

"Every unconvered man or woman have a devil or devil in their breast, which must be plucked out before they can be saved. Say to them to-night," cried, with violent gestures, "Devils begin! devils begin!"

As he proceeded, many of the audience were "struck."

About midnight a very serious scene occurred. A young man, a son of the farmer at Clochon, fell down, and was carried out apparently all but lifeless. He was a very weakly lad, having had a brain fever about two years ago, since which time he has almost been deprived of the faculty of speech, being able only to whisper, while his general health has been anything but good. He was taken into another room, and everything done for him which kindness could suggest, but the singing in this case was for the most part dispensed with. His father and mother were sent for, arrived in a short time, and sat with him along with several other people, till five o'clock in the morning, when he revived a little; and was taken home in a cart. There were two other cases of live hours' prostration each. To all these were added two stout travelers, each with a long rifle on his shoulder. I bounded up to lead the devotion, and then those at a distance would keep asking one another, "Who's that?" If the name given was that of any "rash living man," as those old habits were usually characterized there, there was an outbreak of feeling to this effect: "Oh, I am right glad of that!" "What a mercy!" &c. There were several cases of complete prostration, chiefly of females. As many as three or four could sometimes be seen lying in the meeting at once, all alike in a state of apparent unconsciousness. People seemed to have no particular anxiety to take them out, and some of them were almost entirely without friends to look after them. Instances were numerous of females fainting and falling quite helpless into the arms of those near them. Women, when named in the prayers of their friends, shrieked more and more vehemently at the meeting advancing, but whenever the excitement was getting noisy Mr. Turner started a hymn, "I can, I do, I will believe," "What's the News," or something of that description; and strange to say, by the time it was sung, comparative quiet was unfortunately restored. To take one another in their arms and fondle each other was a common manifestation, alike for the expression of joy and administering of consolation, more particularly among the women and girls, but also in several instances between male and female, even in the midst of the meeting.

A girl of about seventeen years then arose and made a long incoherent address, beginning as follows:

"Darling sweet Lamb of God! You are looking out at the windows of heaven upon me at this moment. I see Christ with His wounds; I see the nails in His feet. Lord, enable me to pray; Lord, enable me to pray; Lord, enable me to pray; Lord, enable me to pray! Dear blessed Saviour. I think she was carried out. I saw the folks carrying her away. That blessed ship of a house—(a house)—Lord, enable me to pray; Lord, enable me to pray! Dear blessed Saviour. You, Mr. Geddes, you told me last night that you saw two roads with a gulf between them. There was a choice which road to take. Lord, enable me to pray! Lord, enable me to pray! Lord, enable me to pray! Mr. Turner, I will tell you what I mean. It is this: If I could help it I would not stand up before a great meeting like this. No, no. My dear aunt, God bless you. I never heckled you. I liked you. I see lights at your back, William Keel. I hope you will see them. They are burning there. Lord, enable me to speak. Come here, Mr. Turner. They are shining before your face. Out of my light. You are out of it now. There they are. If you were seeing what I am seeing you would be happy."

By the time the girl had concluded it was nearly two o'clock in the morning; the lights were all burned down save one or two. Mr. Turner intimated a dismissal, and upon his announcing that a similar meeting would be held on the following night, two men, hugging

A REVIVALIST IN SCOTLAND.

Among the English papers received by the Asia, we have the *Baunshire (Scotland) Journal* of March 1st, containing some marvelous statements in regard to the revival efforts of a Mr. Turner, a fish curer, of Peterhead, and a local preacher in connection with the Methodist denomination. He is described as a man of small stature—some five feet six, and proportionately slender—wrapped in a dark gray coat of a sack fashion, his neck protected by a dark woolen cravat, indicating a special importance in having his robes preserved in this unsettled weather; with dark brown hair, carefully combed, and in his very regular features nothing which could strike one as likely to convey the impression of any particular ability. They indicate at first a fairly balanced rather than a vigorous mind, but on coming into closer contact, an exitable, dreamy temperament becomes manifest.

Mr. Turner's style is rapid and vehement; but his hearers are often "struck" before he begins to preach, and while he is only reading the hymn. Females are especially affected, often falling into fainting fits. Young girls take a prominent part in the proceedings. At a recent meeting at Portgordon, he commenced one of his addresses with these words:

"Every unconvered man or woman have a devil or devil in their breast, which must be plucked out before they can be saved. Say to them to-night,"

"Devils begin! devils begin!"

As he proceeded, many of the audience were "struck."

At about midnight a very serious scene occurred. A young man, a son of the farmer at Clochon, fell down, and was carried out apparently all but lifeless. He was a very weakly lad, having had a brain fever about two years ago, since which time he has almost been deprived of the faculty of speech, being able only to whisper, while his general health has been anything but good. He was taken into another room, and everything done for him which kindness could suggest, but the singing in this case was for the most part dispensed with. His father and mother were sent for, arrived in a short time, and sat with him along with several other people, till five o'clock in the morning, when he revived a little; and was taken home in a cart. There were two other cases of live hours' prostration each. To all these were added two stout travelers, each with a long rifle on his shoulder. I bounded up to lead the devotion, and then those at a distance would keep asking one another, "Who

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860

The Growth of Crime.

Two sermons by Rev. T. B. Thayer of Boston, (Universalist) are just published, in which the preacher endeavors to show the causes of crime in high places. Extravagance and fast living are placed foremost on the list. He says, with much truth:—

"When, therefore, parents and daughters realize how much better it is to be wise and useful than to shine and glitter—when our young wives enter their new homes with characters formed on a solid moral and religious basis—when all men and women are ready to lay off all pretension, and in every present to seem precisely what they are—when all foolish extravagance ceases, and every one learns to live according to his means, and to feel that death is preferable to dishonor—then we shall have removed at least one cause of a large class of crimes. Then embezzlement and fraud, forgery and theft, will become less familiar words than now—and those who have deposited their hard-earned five cents or five dollars against a day of want, will feel that they are sacred and secure."

Another cause is "The social, and often legal, distinctions which are made between criminals." Upon this the preacher justly observes that to brand the poor man who steals a small amount of property as a thief, and hurry him off to prison, while the crime of the man of respectable connections, not tempted by hunger or any urgent necessity, who steals deliberately twenty, thirty or a hundred thousand dollars, is mildly called an "embezzler" or "fraud," unceasing and generally successful efforts being made to "get him off," as it is called, "is only an encouragement to villainy on a large scale." He says:—

"Now, this preference and partiality for great criminals, because of their social connections, seems to me monstrously wicked and unjust. It is dangerous in its influence, and shows to what extent the public conscience and moral sense have become seared and deadened. These men deserve less sympathy and more punishment than the half-starved and half-clothed thief who, after long struggles against temptation, steals a maf of bread or a coat. The one steals to feed his hunger, or shelter his shivering body from the stinging cold. The other, fortified by his respectabilities, with no wants or necessities, steals to waste it on his vices and luxuries."

The next clause adduced is "The manner in which so many young men are allowed to grow up, without any trade or profession, without any kind of business knowledge by which they may earn an honest living." The importance of teaching young persons' some useful trade or profession, is well enforced by Mr. Thayer, who remarks that "when industry and usefulness stand side by side with books and polite culture, we shall have fewer idle or immoral youths, and fewer of that dangerous class, called 'fast young men.'"

The publicity of criminal proceedings is terribly denounced in the discourse under consideration. Thus saith the preacher:—

"In thousands of instances these newspaper reports are productive of the very evils they describe. The imagination is inflamed, the heart defiled, the passions roused into activity, and the way opened that leads into the deep places of hell." Also—"If there be a forgery committed, or a robbery, if a house or a bank be broken into, if a swindle has been enacted, or goods obtained by falsehoods, forthwith the whole proceeding is described at length, and every particular published, showing how the villainy was accomplished, step by step, from the inception to the conclusion."

All this only feeds a morbid and dangerous appetite, and in hundreds of cases suggests the crime that otherwise would not have been tho' or, points the way to its successive commission. The details are all examined and studied, and the young candidate for the hours of crime, is sure he can equal the cunning and avoid the mistakes of his predecessor."

The Reverend gentleman must be wrong here, or people are bigger fools than we take them to be. According to his theory if a man reads an account of a murder he will go off and commit one; if he sees a man drowning he will jump into the water and drown himself; if he witnesses a suicide he will commit suicide himself. This is wrong argument. We have more faith in human nature than this, more hope for the race than such preaching would inspire us with."

Free Homes.

A free homestead bill, such as has been talked about in Congress for several years, has at length passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate. The members from the slave States voted against it, knowing that it was fatal to the extension of slavery into the free territories. This fact may defeat it in the Senate.

The bill provides that any person who is at the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United States, who shall have filed his intention to become such a citizen, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, 160 acres of public lands, upon which such person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time such application is made, be subject to pre-emption, at one dollar and a quarter or less per acre; or 80 acres at \$2.50 per acre. No certificate or patent is to be issued until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, and on payment of \$10, rights are secured to the actual settler to issue to heirs and devisees the lands acquired, which are in no event to become liable for the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issue of the patent.

THE LAST ACT IN THE HARPER'S FERRY TAVERN.—Hazzett and Stevens, the last of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, were hung on Friday last week. Stevens died hard, but Hazzett did not exhibit a struggle. There were no religious exercises at the gallows, as the prisoners persisted in refusing all the kindly offices of the ministry in their last moments. They were both Spiritualists, and had a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerfulness and resignation. Both of their bodies were forwarded to Marcus Spring, South Amboy, N.J.

A DEN OF YOUNG ROBBERS.—A cave has been discovered in a mountain near Deposit, N.Y., which is used by a party of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age, associated for purposes of theft and robbery. Some of these fellows said to be sons of respectable families. In the cave were found a number of stolen articles—lamps, crackers, sugar, champagne, cigars, tobacco, &c., together with a list of the members of the band.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 23, 1860.

END OF THE BRADLEY CASE.

The end of the bribery case in the legislature has been reached, and the committee of investigation have thrown just as much light upon the subject as the public knew before. It was in evidence that Mr. Shaw received a letter with \$100 in it, but Mr. Hubbard, who took the letter to the State House, declares that it was left at his office by a stranger, in his absence. That is the sum and substance of the whole matter. The committee have got the \$100 bill and propose having a supper out at Parker's. Mr. Stone, who handed the letter to Mr. Shaw, testified that the Metropolitan Company had paid him \$100 not to lobby against them, so it seems that the railroad company have used money in one way at the State House if not in another. It is highly probable that the \$100 bills came from the same source. The Hobbs railroad bill has passed the House in consequence of this attempted bribery, but it is an unjust measure and should be defeated in the Senate. If the Boston man has money to send around gratuitously I could tell him of several persons in need, and who wouldn't make such a fuss as did Mr. Shaw because somebody made them a present of a \$100 bill.

SENTENCE OF REED, THE SEDUCER.

Last Saturday morning I went down to the court house to hear the sentence of Edwin W. Reed. He came in with nine other prisoners, handcuffed, about 8 o'clock, and was the second one called to receive sentence. He looked thin and pale, and on taking his seat he leaned his head forward upon his hands and wiped the tears from his eyes. He evidently felt very anxious, for his hands trembled, and he seemed restless in his seat. His wife, accompanied by a gentleman and lady from Springfield, soon came in. Her face was closely veiled, and she seemed deeply affected on seeing her husband. Gen. Butler, his counsel, called her within the bar, and both talked with the judge for several minutes. Mrs. R. plead with him to make her husband's sentence as light as possible, and to send him to the House of Correction instead of the State Prison. Gen. Butler urged that the sentence of Reed should be light as there were circumstances which made it doubtful as to his being the father of the child. He was not convicted of seduction but for adultery. He read extracts from several letters written by Howard, Miss Laura Kendall's brother, showing that there was a good feeling between Reed and the family after Laura had left home. The Unitarian minister, whom Reed has charged with being the father of the child, was also alluded to in one of the letters.

FOURTH.—Because members of the legislature, as representatives of the people, and exemplars of moral honesty, ought not to violate the eighth commandment.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

THURSDAY.—The ladies of the Cong. society at Thorndike will hold a Festival in the vestry of their church next Thursday evening.

FIRE IN MONSON.—The dwelling house of Eli Rogers was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. None of the furniture in the house was saved. Loss about \$100.

CLASSIFYING PAUPERS.—We notice in the legislative proceedings that a bill has passed the Senate classifying the paupers of the Commonwealth, and making the Alms House at this place a school for all the pauper children. The bill was reported by the Senator from the Eastern Hampden district, and ought to become a law.

SOUTH WILMINGTON.—The "King House" which we have had occasion to allude to frequently in no very enviable manner, has passed into other hands, and will be transformed into an elegant residence. The "Oakley House," another dwelling of considerable notoriety, has also changed hands for the better. The "Flock and Ladder Company," which was organized under the lead of Capt. Cone, is prospering finely.

BRIMFIELD.—A Teachers' Institute will be held in Brimfield, commencing Monday, April 10.—Patrick Collins was taken before Justice Brown of Brimfield last Friday, for abusing and using threatening language to his wife. He was put under bonds of fifty dollars and cost, to keep the peace for sixty days, but he procured bonds, paid costs and is again at large.—S. C. Herring has rented his new hotel in Brimfield to Mr. Brown, who is now keeping a hotel in Mansfield, Mass. It is expected the house will be open to the public about the middle of April.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Tuesday night at 11 o'clock a fire was discovered in an out building attached to the Hope Mill at Staffordville, evidently the work of an incendiary, from the fact that shavings had been carried from a carpenter's near to this place of deposit. The discovery was made by some persons who were returning from a political lecture at the other village, in season to prevent an extensive conflagration. It will be recollect that the mill on the same site was burnt two years ago and rebuilt soon after with new sets of machinery. Such a diabolical attempt at the destruction of property should call down, as doubtless it will, the just indignation of every honest citizen in the place, until a just retribution is meted out to the cowardly incendiary.

PAINTER.—A painter, named Walker, of Belchertown, who was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of 15 years, in 1857, for an attempt to shoot a drover named Hall, the circumstances of which are still fresh in the minds of this community, was pardoned out of prison on Friday, last week. Walker was convicted on the testimony of Hall, whose story was then believed, but it is now thought that Hall enticed Walker into a gambling den at Albany and after getting from him his money came on after more which Walker promised to obtain of his father. On the way from Springfield to Belchertown Walker says they quarreled over the matter, and in self defense he used a pistol. The overseer in the prison gives Walker a good recommend for industry and deportment. He returned home with his father on Friday afternoon.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM IN WALES.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., some unknown person smashed in one of the front windows of the Methodist parsonage in Wales, by throwing a large stone against it, during the absence of the occupant, Rev. Silas Piper. On Thursday evening of the same week the interior of the Methodist church in Wales was discovered to be on fire. The fire was soon extinguished without much damage being done. It appears that attempts were made some days before to fire the building. While one of the ladies was sweeping up the church a few days since, she stepped through a hole in the pulpit floor. On examination a hole was discovered some 8 inches wide and 12 inches long, which was concealed by drawing the carpet over it. Underneath where the hole was made one or two spit boxes were found filled with sawdust and paper saturated in camphene or turpentine, which indicated that some one designed to set fire to the house. A court of inquiry was instituted on Monday morning last, for the purpose of investigating into the origin of the fire. A jury of six citizens was impaneled, and a host of witnesses were summoned. Absalom Gardner of Wales, Mr. West of Stafford, and Mr. Willey Squires of Stafford, are employed as the lawyers. The work of investigating has proceeded two days, and has not yet finished. As yet no clue is bad as to who set the fire.

BALLY SOLD.—A little affair happened the other day, which is too good to be lost. Mr. A. called on one of our farmers, and asked him the price of oats, and was informed that they were worth 35 cents per bushel. He agreed to pay 40 cents condition that he should be permitted to "tramp" them in the bushel. To secure the bargain he paid for twelve bushels, and the next day took his wagon and went after them. The farmer filled the half bushel, after which Mr. A. got in and gave them a most vigorous "tramping," contracting their proportions considerably. The farmer thereupon emptied the oats into the bag without filling up the measure. Mr. A. raved, but it was no use. The farmer had complied with his part of the agreement, and as evidence, told Mr. A. after he had measured the oats, he might tramp them all day.—*Jersey Shore Republican.*

NOTED DAY.—The twenty-third day of April has been fixed upon for the assembling of the National Democratic Convention in Charleston. It is the date on which Brazil was discovered. Warren Hastings was acquitted, the battle of Ratisbon was fought between the Austrians and the French, the Charter of Connecticut was granted by Charles II, the first number of the *Times* was published by Steele, Addison and Swift. It is also the anniversary of the death of Cervantes, Baxter, Tickell, Wordsworth, and Shakspere. It may also indicate the death of the administration Party.

A PROPOSITION.—The 57th proposition of Euclid reads—There is a hotel which contains nine beds, albeit there are ten travellers desirous of obtaining lodgment; how may the ten be apportioned each a bed, without having, in any instance, two in the same bed? It is demonstrable, as plainly as the nose on your face, that the thing can be done, but after you learn how, you will be more in the dark than you were before.

ANOTHER MEAN MAN.—In a recent case of insolvency before the Probate Judge of Franklin county, Ohio, the creditor claimed the spectacles worn by defendant. The Judge very properly refused the claim on the ground that the spectacles were essential to the personal comfort of the debtor. The creditor is probably the same man who applied for an execution to attach his debtor's wooden leg.

A RELIC OF WASHINGTON.—Washington's scarf was exhibited in the College Chapel at Marietta, Ohio, at the student's celebration of his birthday on the 22d ult. The scarf was worn by the hero of the Revolution throughout the struggle for American Independence, and is now in possession of family descendants living in Marietta.

The Western Road is without doubt the injured party, and the corporation asks, a simple matter of justice, that the legislature should give them an equal chance with the Worcester road.

As the matter now stands, the Western road does most of the work in carrying freights while the Worcester road gets most of the pay.

The president and other officers of the Wor-

Resolves in Favor of Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham.

ITEMS FROM THE WARE STANDARD.

RESOLVED.—That there be allowed and paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth on the first day of April next, to the treasurer of the corporation of the Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, upon the order of the corporation, the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, in anticipation and upon account of the grant made to said academy by chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. And provided, that the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be subscribed by individuals, as a contribution to the funds of the Academy, which subscription shall be satisfactory to the Governor and Council, before the amount allowed by this resolve shall be paid.

RESOLVED.—That the treasurer and receiver-general of this Commonwealth, shall forthwith open an account with the said treasurer of the corporation of the Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham; and he shall charge said treasurer with said advance of twenty-two thousand dollars, and shall charge him with interest thereon semi-annually, on the first days of October and April in each year, at the rate of five per cent, per annum; and whenever by the provisions of said chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, any portion of the proceeds of sales of lands in the Back Bay becomes due to the said corporation of the Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, the portion due shall be retained by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, and shall be credited to the said treasurer of the said corporation in the account aforesaid; and interest shall be credited on said payments, semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, at the rate of five per cent, per annum.

RESOLVED.—That whenever the full sum of twenty-five thousand dollars granted to said academy shall have accrued from the proceeds of sales of lands in the Back Bay, in the manner provided in said chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and shall have been credited to the treasurer of the corporation of said academy in the account established under the preceding resolve, said account shall be closed, and the balance, if any, due said treasurer of said corporation shall be paid over to him, on the order of said corporation; otherwise the payment of twenty-two thousand dollars shall be deemed and held full satisfaction of the grant made by said chapter one hundred and fifty-four, and of all claims of said corporation by reason thereof. And if the said principal sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, or any part thereof, shall not have accrued from sales of lands in the Back Bay, at the end of ten years from the passage of these Resolves, then the corporation of the Wesleyan Academy shall be held liable to pay, without interest, the difference between said principal sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the amount actually realized from such sales of land, on demand of the treasurer of the Commonwealth.

RESOLVED.—That these resolves shall not take effect unless accepted by the corporation of the Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, at a legal meeting thereof.

DEATH OF A SNUFF DIPPER.—Miss Tennessee, a young woman, was born in Arkansas from the effects of snuff dipping. She fell asleep with the "mop" in her mouth, and was found a corpse some hours after. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that she had swallowed the juice, which was converted into nicotine, a deadly poison. Her lips, cheeks and breast were smeared with the foul stuff in her dying struggles, alone in her room. Before she retired she felt a deadly sickness, having swallowed some of the juice; but as she had used it so long, nothing was thought of her complaint until it was too late.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Mary Mullin, a single woman, who has resided at Manchester, N.H., during the past six years, has been detected in stealing dry goods and other articles from the stores in that city, to the value of a large amount. In her trunk there was some \$200 worth, and at the house of a man named Charles Clark, in Londonderry, there was also found a large amount. It is probable that her operations have been continued through several years, and that the woman is the cat's-paw of rascals who will be brought to justice through the revelations she may be induced to make.

A NEW SOUTHERN STATE PROPOSED.—The old project of forming a new State out of Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee, and the extreme western point of Kentucky, has been revived, and the Tennessee Legislature has given it its sanction. The proposed state would be bounded by the Tennessee river on the east, through the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and by the Mississippi on the west, and would contain a population of about 1,000,000.

GREEN REJECTED.—The Leipzig Common Council has under heavy penalties interdicted the sale of cotton goods for ball dresses of a green color, they being dyed with Schleuenfert's green, which is arsenic of copper, and a deadly poison.

VERY PARTICULAR.—A householder in a Western village in filling up his census schedule under the column headed "where born," described one of his children as "born in the parlour," and the other "up stairs."

TREES DYING.—In several counties of Virginia the forest trees are dying without any apparent cause. This extraordinary blight is the common topic among the citizens of the country where it prevails.

WORMS! WORMS!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them, and purifying the body from their presence is more valuable than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—it's efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleaming Bros. of Pittsburg. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name and further particulars by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to E. L. Theal, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

PURCHASERS.—Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless.

Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Live Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. [No] None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. [22]

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Watson's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does no more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the most incredulous.

USING REASON.—The Virginia Senate has rejected the bill to enslave certain free colored persons.

Parquets are so numerous in Ceylon that Mr. Layard describes such vast flights coming to roost in the coco-nut trees which overhangs the bazaar at Chilaw; that their noise drowned the babel of tongues bargaining for the evening provisions.

EOne day last fall a farmer in Illinois cradled three ears of wheat, and that night his wife, not to be outdone by him, cradled three babies.

"We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Church & Dupont, No. 49 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so fully acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the demand, and an increasing demand is daily made upon us. Dr. H. C. Palmer's 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself only to those who can appreciate it."—*Apatachola (Fla.) Times.*

See advertisement.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulence, General Debility, &c., find a ready relief and speedy cure in this green remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots, and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unequivocal character is presented.

REALABLE TESTIMONY.—We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith, of Wesleyan University:

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Feb. 28, 1858.

Most Honorable President,
I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced by the unpretending recommendation of Mr. Green to "try one bottle, and if no benefit was received, to discontinue the use."

The result was a decided alteration, for the better, to the extent of some three or four, with careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem myself as exempt from dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.

Prepared by SETH W. HOWE & CO., Boston;

and for Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

50 Years Dr. S. O. Richardson's Aromatic Bitters have succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate tone and action to the Stomach and Bowels, and imparts to the patient cheerful spirits, happy appetite, and a general invigorating, corrective state of all important functions of the body.

The alternative and purifying action of our medicine upon the Stomach and Bowels, is the means of curing many hopeless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are Consumption, Rheumatism, Thrombosis, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages has often been averted by their use. Its unprecedented success, however, is based upon its certain and immediate cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Stomach and bowels, for which it is concealed that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Hanover street, Boston. m10-3m.

SCHOOL SCENE.—Teacher—Who was the oldest man?

Scholar—Methuselah.
T—How long did he live?
S—Nine hundred and sixty-nine years.
T—Who was the wisest man?
Solomon.

T—Who discovered America?
S—Christopher Columbus.

T—Who is the best man?
S—Dr. H. M.

What?

S—Because he invented the Aromatic Invigorating Spirit, which cures so many of the ills that flesh is heir to.

T—Right, boy; you are right; go up to the head.

13-4w.

Loss of SLEEP.—If there is anything more wearing to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or disease can be easier traced to other than loss of sleep, then experience has lost its power, or Sidney Smith, the great English Physician, is to be relied upon. Of the last the experiences of thousands answer, and try the Tolu Anodyne, and they will be ready to endorse the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors who writes, "Were the directions to be covered with sovereigns to purchase, I would not be without it." This all will experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlets.

SPAULDING'S CELEBRATED PREPARED GLUE is a useful, ever needed article in the household and office. It is simply the best glue, chemically held in solution, always ready to use without heating, and does not thicken by having the vessel holding it uncovered. It is put up in neat little bottles, and is accompanied with a brush.

HERIEK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease—so to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave's brink the victim of consuming disease—is a noble mission; and this mission Heriek's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 18½ cents.—See advertisement. 33-1y

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne. The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of the plans and testimonials which can be referred to, which will be found with all dealers. The proprietors in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of notoriety, which is indispensable.

GENERAL AGENTS: J. W. HUNNEWELL & CO., GEO. HUNNEWELL, 7 & 8 Commercial Wharf, 145 Water Street, Boston, New York. AGENTS—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally. Jan 28-6m.

PAINTING! THE Subscribers would give notice, that he has located himself in Thorndike village, where he is prepared to receive and execute all orders for House and Sign Painting, Graining, and Paper Hanging.

All done in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Also old Cane Bottom Chairs reseated, and made nearly as good as new.

J. W. NEWCOMB.

Thorndike, March 21, 1860—9w*

FTHE members of the Canadian Parliament are paid, by a new law, at the rate of \$6 per day for the first month, and after that a gross sum of \$600 whether the sessions is long or short.

BORN.

At Ludlow, 25th, a son to E. J. SYKES.

MARRIED.

At Ludlow, 20th, JOHN S. SEELEY of Oswego, Ill., and Mrs. Lucy C. TANNER of Batavia, Ill., in Springfield, 5th, A. H. HART and SARAH CALDWELL, by Rev. Dr. IDE, GEORGE D. BURLINAME of Palmer, and FRANCES K. SHAW of Springfield.

In Stafford, 29th, CHARLES H. COLTON and MINERVA A. PITTMONT.

DIED.

In Palmer, 21st, ELIZA, infant daughter of Rev. L. B. BROWN, 20th, Mrs. LAVINA GUIGGS, 47, at Stafford Springs, 24th, at the residence of her brother, George A. Lucas, EDWARD LUCAS, 83, of Thorndike, Mass.; 28th, EMELINE, 49, wife of Henry Thrall Esq.

At Belchertown, 17th, FANNY D. BUGGEE, 42.

LANDFEAR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE!

JUST LOOK AT IT and see it work, and you will say no other Sewing Machine has appeared in the market so simple and so perfect. The price is within the means of most families, being ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS

for the Hand, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the Table Macline. No person who can raise either of these small sums, after having examined this Machine, with its good work and rapid and easy movements, will, we think, fail to secure an article so valuable for the use of his family.

CThese Machines are manufactured under three different patents and are clear of infringements on all other patents.

W. R. PARKS, Sole Agent.

Palmer, March 31, 1860.

NO. 1. All persons indebted to W. W. CROSS are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

NOW in Store. The Largest, Best and Cheapest assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in Palmer.

All Warranted. Please Call and Examine.

J. BOWLES, No. 1, Nassauano Block.

Palmer, March 31, 1860.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

SESSION of the Teacher's Institute will be held at Brimfield, commencing on Monday, April 23, at 10 o'clock a.m. Members of the Institute will be entertained without charge, and the teachers of the school are invited to be present and to remain during the week.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Board of Education.

Boston, March 14, 1860.

Teachers desiring to attend this Institute are desired to send their names previously to Geo. C. Homer Esq., Brimfield.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

—

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in Store and ready for sale

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extenctany display ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DLANES,

COTTON AND WOOL DO.,

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISII and

AMERICAN PRINTS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SKIRTS, of an entirely new pattern,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Housckeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen Table Cloths,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock,

but do believe that in the different departments of

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne.

The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and

Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL

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The proprietors in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like

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AGENTS—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally. Jan 28-6m.

It has never been surpassed by any country store.

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to

examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever its verdict we will be content.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

And Paper Hanging.

All done in the neatest style and on the most

reasonable terms. Also old Cane Bottom Chairs

reseated, and made nearly as good as new.

J. W. NEWCOMB.

Thorndike, March 21, 1860—9w*

NEW FIRM!

FINKLE & LYON'S

HAVE TAKEN THE

HIGHEST MEDAL

AT THE FAIR OF THE

American Institute:

Together with the

HIGHEST PREMIUM

FOR

FINE SEWING MACHINE WORK.

ALSO,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

At the Fair of the

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

THE NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR,

AND SO GENERALLY, WHEREVER

Congress.

Knowing the right and true,
Let the world say to you
Worst that it can;
Answer despite the shame,
I'll tell no lie; my name—
I'll be a man!

Armed only with the right,
Standing alone to fight,
Wrong, old & wise;
Holding his hand to God,
Over the rack and rod;
Over the crimson sod,
That is sublime.

Monarchs of all, at will,
Parcelled the world, but still
Crown may by won;
Yet there are piles of light,
Luring all fears to flight,
Shining for truth and right,
Who will mount on?

HAPPY COMBINATION.—There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing brighter than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest, the holiest, and the most steadfast happiness.

Mrs. SWISSELMAN having been appointed surveyor of logs and lumber, an editor, in chronicling the fact, made it "logs" instead of logs, an unfortunate mistake in the vowel. It didn't look well on paper.

Holmes, after telling that a dog was shot at biting a woman's leg, said that it was a pity to shoot a dog with such fine taste.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in idleness, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has the more he is able to do.

Fortune has been considered the guardian divinity of fools, and she is certainly very kind in helping those that cannot help themselves.

"Don't give me any more *emetics*," said Pat to his physician; "they do me no good; I have taken two already, and neither of them would stay upon my stomach."

Weak doses of washboard are now recommended by physicians for ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by a preparation of saw-horse.

A Printer's Devil, wanting to kiss Miss Lucy, addressed her as follows: "Miss Lucy, can I have the pleasure of placing my imprint on your bill?"

Stephen Whitney of New York has left a property of *green mutton* and *red meat*, given to any charitable ex-tryery institution only to his rich survivors.

A friend at our elbow says there is a piece of road not two miles from here, so narrow that when two teams meet they have to both get over the fence before either can pass.

Seeing a cellar nearly finished, a waggish fellow remarked that it was an excellent foundation for a story.

"I'm all heart," said a military officer, to his comrades. "Pity you're not part pluck, said a superior in command.

Why is a married man like a candle? Because he sometimes goes out at night when he ought not to.

A hat, taken to an evening party, frequently comes out the next day as good as new.

The class of people most dear to all men of business, and always held in grateful remembrance, are the *carliest settlers*.

A minister of the Church of England lately eloped with a young female who was a convict in the workhouse.

Life & Fire Insurance Agency.
Main Street, Ware, Mass.

W. S. BRAKENRIDGE,
Agent for Companies of undoubted character

and standing, representing a Capital Stock of over \$1,000,000, and for several of the best Mutual Insurance Companies. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks, of Goods, Cotton and Woolen Mills, and Merchandise generally, and in proportion to the character of the risk. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Insurance upon Life taken upon favorable terms to perfectly safe Companies. Dec. 31—6a.m.

D. La CROIX'S Private Medical Treatment on the PHYSIOLOGICAL View of MARRIAGE

250 PAGES, 150 Engravings.—Price 25c. Only 25c. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union, and to Canada, and to Australia, giving the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, during debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, dull insomniac memory, irregular intumescions, blushing, fainting, with confusions of thrilling interest, of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, &c., &c. To a trifling adviser to the married and those in their marriage, who entertain secret apprehensions of having hazardous health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally exhibit a want of energy, the efforts of which are directed against forgetfulness, sometimes ringing of the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and inability, may be cured by the author's New Parisian Medical Skill. Price 25c. The book is particularly recommended to the medical profession, and to their agents, who are fully distinguished for their professional practice. An Agent wanted in this county. Terms made known on application to the Publishers.

NOTICE. Is hereby given that the Real Estate owned by Augustus Markester of West Brookfield, a non-resident, is taxed in the tax-list committed to the collector, the collector of taxes for the said town of Ware, for the year ending hundred and fifty-nine, as follows: a brickhouse, barn and lot in Ware Village, at the corner of West and Water streets, for State, County, and town taxes, \$12.21. For school district tax, \$1.18. The Brakeridge lot, so called, of 16 acres, is taxed \$1.42. A lot of land, called the Barlow land, of 22 acres, is taxed \$2.88. Total taxes, \$25.08. And if no person shall appear to discharge said taxes on or before the 7th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, at the hotel in said Ware Village, so much of said estate as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges.

TO AGENTS.—No other will solitarily reward the exertions of Agents.

"An Agent wanted in this county. Terms made known on application to the Publishers."

NOTICE.—This day, having given my son, John G., the right to abut on contract, and to collect his dues in his own name, and for his benefit, I shall not pay debts of his contracting after this date.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—We the subscriber having been appointed agent for the several Insurance Companies for which Mr. D. G. Gosse was agent at the time of his lease, is now prepared to effect insurance on my risk, or to renew any Policy that may expire in my behalf. OTIS LANE, Esq.

Dr. L. is still located at his established office, the name of Dr. La Croix, at No. 21 Holden Street, Albany, N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and
Female Physician, respects to the attention
of MOTHERS, her

SCOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething, which greatly fa-
cilitates the process of Teething, by softening
the gums, reducing all inflammation—will al-
leviate the spasmodic action.

**THE BOWES De-
pend upon it mothers,
yourselves, and Relief
AND HEAL IT
N FANTS.**

We have put up, and can say in
ten years, and can say in
it, what we have never
done before, that any one
can buy, and it is
done to effect a
recovery.

On the first taking, is
delighted with its
effects, and不久 in
its effects and
experience, and pledge
to this infant
success in their
hands.

It not only relieves the
stomach, but
also the whole system,
which is constantly
relieved of griping
and wind, which is
dangerous to the infant
when it arises from
any other cause.

It is sold in
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The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

NUMBER 47.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

—BY—

FISH & COFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay **STRICTLY IN ADVANCE** Twenty-five Cents Extra. For six months 75 Cents Extra. For three months 55 Cents.

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JOINT PRINTING of nearly every description, and in the neatest styles, promptly executed.

UNNATURAL CRUELTY.—SAVING A MOTHER.

A man named Willis Graves, living in Cleveland, Ohio, has been detected in the barbarous crime of attempting to starve his mother to death. From the Cleveland Herald of the 14th ult., which relates the sad story, we gather the following particulars:—"The son has recently married a second time, since which occurrence both he and his wife have treated the mother in the most inhuman manner. About this time she was removed from her former chamber to a small back one, in which she has been ever since, and here she would have shortly died in destitution and want had not the community been so roused up as to compel a change for the better. The furniture of this room was a bed, table and one chair, and these of the cheapest and commonest kind. The stove has been so long neglected that it was as rusty as an anchor, and everything was of the meanest possible description. Some six weeks ago Mrs. Graves was so reduced as to be confined to her bed, and there she was suffered to lie, day after day, with no one to sit with her, no one to cheer her, no one to care for her.

She had lain on this bed too weak to move or help herself, day and night, totally neglected except once a day, at noon, when she was tended for a few minutes by two German women, and a bit of dry toast given her to eat, and with this bit of toast as her only meal in twenty-four hours, she has wasted away until she is now a bare skeleton. It will seem incredible that a son and daughter could so forget all the principles of love, affection or common humanity, as to thus systematically drag an aged parent down to the grave, and were not the evidence too strong to be disputed, no one could credit the story. The evidences of the cruelty were all around her, for on her miserable bed was no sign of a sheet, but she lay on the bare straw bed until festering sores covered her back and limbs, and she was totally neglected in her bed, when too weak to move, for three days. When her son was remonstrated with his unnatural conduct, he sneeringly asked, "What is the use of taking bread from the living and giving it to the dead?" Mrs. Graves was promptly rescued from her miserable situation."

A FREE LOVE AFFAIR.

There was a scene this morning on a steamboat at the levee. Two lovers—a man some forty years of age, who recently left a wife behind him, and a handsome young woman of twenty, who as recently robed the wife of a husband—fell into the hands of the police, just as they were about embarking for the land of sunsets, and instead of fleeing from the wrath at hand, and to the enjoyment of bliss, were lodged in separate apartments of the Hammond street police station. The facts thereof seem to be as follows:

Yesterday a dispatch was received from Cleveland, urging our police to arrest and detain, if found, a man named Richard Knox, who had fled from Cleveland in company with a handsome young woman. A full description of the parties was given, and the police about the depots and river put upon the quiete. Last evening a middle aged lady arrived from Cleveland, and introduced herself to the police department as the wife of said Richard Knox, and stated her mission to be the recovery of her husband. Her story was to this effect:

She was married to and lived contentedly with said Knox. Their residence is Cleveland and they have one child. Some months ago she admitted a young woman into her family as seamstress. This young woman was an orphan and had previously occupied a respectable position. She became enamored of Mr. Knox and Mr. Knox became enamored of her. This was at first unknown to the wife, but finally rumors reached her ears that awakened suspicions. She soon became convinced there was something wrong, and dismissed the girl from the house. This was four months ago. The intimacy, however, between the unwise lovers was kept up. The girl boarded out, and Mr. Knox paid her board. She had another lover, a worthy young man, who had a steady situation, and owned a vacant lot. He wanted to marry her, but she replied—*"No—I love another, and if I can't get him now, I will wait until I can."*

Finally a crisis arrived. Mr. Knox gathered up all the ready cash he could, and day before yesterday, in company with the young girl, bid adieu to Cleveland and started for the West. *"Cincinnati Times."*

GOOD JOKE ON THE APE.—A person more remarkable for inquisitiveness than good breeding—one of those who, devoid of delicacy and recklessness of rebuff, pry into everything—took the liberty to question Alexander Dumas too closely concerning his genetical tree.

"You are a Quadroon," Mr. Dumas, he began.

"I am, sir," replied Dumas.

"And your father?"

"Was a mulatto."

"And your grandfather?"

"A negro," remarked the dramatist, whose patience was waning.

"And may I inquire what your great grandfather was?"

"An ape, sir!" thundered Dumas, with a fierceness that made his impudent interrogator shrink into the smallest possible compass; "an ape, sir! my pedigree commences where yours terminates."

PARDON OF FIVE GERMANS.—The President has pardoned five Germans who were convicted, at Washington in 1858, of a rape on a German woman, and sentenced to the penitentiary, four of them for twelve, and one for fifteen years.

Bonnets.

Of all the charms dear woman wears, Of all her many traps and snares, For real effect there's nought compares With a truly pretty bonnet;

For when or wherever you chance to meet One that is perfectly modest and neat, You may depend 'tis proof complete.

That the head has more in than on it.

No matter whether she's pretty or not, How much or little money she's got,

Whether she live in a mansion or cot,

'Tis a fact, depend upon it;

The woman to make a man happy thro' life,

To make a model mother and wife,

Is one who, scorning the nullifier's strife,

Wears a plain and tasteful bonnet.

Mademoiselle de Wrangel, was sitting by her bedside, reading to her. Suddenly the governess became stiff and pale, and seeming as if about to faint, the young lady, alarmed, asked if she was worse. She replied that she was not, but in a very feeble and languid voice. A few seconds afterward, Mademoiselle de Wrangel, happening to look around, saw quite distinctly the figure of the governess walking up and down the apartment. This time the young lady had sufficient self-control to remain quiet, and even to make no remark to the patient. Soon afterwards she came down stairs looking very pale, and related what she had witnessed.

But the most remarkable example of this seeming independent action of the two figures happened in this wise:

One day all the ladies of the institution, to the number of forty-two, were assembled in the same room, engaged in embroidery. It was a large hall on the first floor of the principal building, and had four large windows, or rather glass doors, (for they opened to the floor) giving entrance to a garden of some extent in front of the house. There was a long table in the centre of the room; and here it was the various classes were wont to sit for needle work or similar occupation.

On this occasion the young ladies were all seated at the table in question, whence they could readily see what passed in the garden; and, while engaged at their work, they noticed Mademoiselle Sagee there, not far from the house, gathering flowers of which she was very fond.

That lady was not able to inform me whether that phenomenon had shown itself during Mademoiselle Sagee's infancy, or previous to her sixteenth year; now whether, in the case of any of her ancestors, a similar peculiarity had appeared.

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I had the above particulars from Mademoiselle Guldentubbe herself, and she kindly gave me permission to publish it, with every particular of name, place and date. She remained as pupil at Neuweleke during the whole time that Mademoiselle Sagee was teacher there. No one, therefore, could have had a better opportunity of observing the case in all its details.—*Owen's Footfalls.*

The poor girl was in despair. "Ah!" (Mademoiselle de Guldentubbe heard her exclaim, soon after the decision reached her) "Ah!" the nineteenth time! It is very, very hard to bear!" When asked what she meant by such an exclamation, she reluctantly confessed that previous to her engagement at Neuweleke she had been teacher in eighteen different schools, having entered the first when only sixteen years of age, and, that, on account of the strange and alarming phenomenon which attached to her, she had lost, after a comparatively brief sojourn, one situation after another. As, however, her employers were in every other respect well satisfied with her, she obtained in each case favorable testimonials as to her conduct and abilities. Dependent entirely upon her labor for support, the poor girl had been obliged to avail herself of these in search of a livelihood, in places where the cause of her dismissal was not known; even though she felt assured, from experience, that a few months could not fail again to disclose it.

After she left Neuweleke, she went to live, for a time, in the neighborhood, with a sister-in-law, who had several quite young children. Thither the peculiarity followed her. Mademoiselle de Guldentubbe, going to see her there, learned that the children of three or four years of age all knew of it, being in the habit of saying they "saw two Aunt Emilie's." Subsequently she set out for the interior of Russia, and Mademoiselle de Guldentubbe lost sight of her entirely.

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MR. CORWIN'S IDEA OF YANKEES.

My colleague, Mr. Cox, spoke of a meeting upon the western reserve in Ohio. He is a young gentleman, a rising man, and, if he does not get into bad habits upon the democratic side of the House, may come to something some day hence. (Laughter.) He amused himself with the comic power he possesses in imitating the nasal twang of the Yankees of that reserve. It sounded strange to you, as it did to him, and so it did to the army of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, when the ancestors of these men rushed into battle against the mailed chivalry and curled darlings of the court of Charles I. What happened then? Something worthy to be noted and not forgotten. Stout Cromwell and his unconquerable Ironsides, when he was well nigh lost, charged with relentless fury upon the proud column of that host of gentlemen, as they were boastfully deminated, and lo! Prince Rupert and his host were no longer there. They were scattered as the dried leaves of autumn are before the storm-blast of the coming winter. That same nasal twang rang out, on that day, their well-known warcry, "the sword of the Lord and Gideon." These Yankees are a peculiar people; they are an industrious, thriving, painstaking race of men. The frailties of these men grow out of their very virtues, those stern virtues which founded liberty in England, and baptized in their own blood upon Bunker Hill, in America. They will do so again if there is a necessity for it. It is a hard matter to deal with men who do verily believe that God Almighty and his angels encamp round about them. What do they care for earthly things or earthly power? What do they care for kings, and lords, and presidents? They fully believe they are heirs of the King of Kings. In the hour of battle they seem to themselves to stand, like the great Hebrew leader, in the cleft of the rock; the glory of the most high God passes by them, and they catch a gleam of its brightness. If you come in conflict with the purposes of such men, they will regard duty as everything, life as nothing. So it appeared in our war of the Revolution.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

Rev. Mr. Barnes, in his sermon on "Life Three Score," illustrates the magnitude of eternal things as he approaches the end of life, compared with those which ordinarily occupy the attention of mankind, by the following beautiful figure:

The earth, as it moves in its orbit from year to year, maintains its distance of ninety-five millions of miles from the sun; and the sun, except when seen through a hazy atmosphere, at its rising or its setting, seems at all times to be of the same magnitude—to human view an object always small, as compared with our world.

But suppose the earth to leave its orbit and make its way in a direct line towards the sun. How soon would the sun seem to enlarge its dimensions? How vast and bright would it become! How soon would it fill the whole field of vision, and all the earth dwindle to nothing! So human life now appears to me. In earlier years, eternity appeared distant and small in importance. But at the period of life which I have now reached, it seems as if the earth had left the orbit of its annual movements, and was making a rapid and direct flight to the sun. The objects of eternity, towards which I am moving, rapidly enlarge themselves. They have become overpoweringly bright and grand. They fill the whole field of vision, and the earth, with all which is the common object of human ambition and extensive investigations, and destined to be forever classic in that branch of science. Here is the summing up of the experiment, that the proverbial incapacity of women to keep a secret is a great untruth. Of the thousands of important and valuable secrets which must yearly come to the knowledge of these young ladies not a single one has ever transpired. Many of these fair operatives are closely related to individuals distinguished in literature, science and art.

WHAT PROF. AGASSIZ BELIEVES.—There is a well-known work of Professor Agassiz on Fossil Fishes, the publication of which was commenced in 1834, and completed in 1842; a work aided by the hands of Humboldt himself, and pronounced by him to be a masterpiece; a work founded on the most profound, laborious and extensive investigations, and destined to be forever classic in that branch of science.

Here is the summing up of the grand conclusions, which Professor Agassiz drew a quarter of a century ago. "An invisible thread," says he, "in all ages, runs through this immense diversity, exhibiting, as a general result, the fact, that there is a continual progress in development, ending in man."

Nature confers genius, education furnishes minds, but circumstances, divinely controlled, make distinguished men develop their genius, manifest their surpassing powers, and invest their deeds with fame. God himself has formed earth's mighty men to fulfil his own counsels, though they have commonly overlooked his hand and designs.

A minister, during his prayer, preliminary to preaching, while full of zeal used the following expression: "O, Lord! we pray thee to eftail the devil's power in this place!" An old negro, who was always ready for a response, leaped upon his feet and exclaimed: "Amen! I dat right, Lord! cut de tail smack and smooce off!"

All noble natures are hopeful. It is a remarkable fact, that the purest people are the most charitable people. When a great sin occurs, when scandal arises in society, you do not find the purest people to have the most bitter words to say of it, but those that are more on a level with the same kind of sin the most bitter. And when you come, for instance, to some noble minded, pure hearted woman, you will be sure to find the word of charity, the judgement of mercy, and the noble qualities had endeared her, Mademoiselle Sagee was dismissed.

Parting.

Lay my head on thy loving breast, There alone hath it perfect rest; There do its painful throbbings cease, While in their stead comes sweet peace. Thou art with me, and I with thee, But this it cannot always be. One must go mourning of love bereft, One must be taken, the other left. Thou couldest not live in this world alone; I should be wrastled if thou were gone. How couldst thou lay me off thy breast, Into the cold tomb's lonely rest? How could I turn away from thee, When this earth should thy pillow be? Unto that sleep in the grave so low, If but together we might go. Calmly then could I yield my breath, Fearing no more the sting of death,

DRESS REFORM.

Some months since, the "Autocrat" of the Atlantic Monthly, Dr. Holmes, of Boston, "friced his mind" respecting trailing skirts. We have kept the extract in our drawer until it gets ventilation:

"But confound the make-believe women we have turned loose in our streets; where do they come from? Why there isn't a beast or bird that would drag his tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a queen or duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid-of-all-work, or a factory girl, thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing through the street, picking up dirt and carrying it about with her! bah! that's what I call getting vulgarity into your houses and marrow. Making believe be what you are not, is the essence of vulgarity."

"Show over dirt is the one attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women, and see what she rakes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I wouldn't let one of them into my room without serving them a David Bain at the cave in the wilderness—cut off their skirts!

"Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all around her sweet and clean to the wish of making a vulgar show. I won't believe it of a lady."

"There are some things which no fashion has any right to touch, and cleanliness is one of these things."

A woman wishes to show that her husband or father has got money, which she wants and means to spend, but doesn't know how, let her buy a yard or two of silk and pin to her dress when she goes out to walk, but let her unpin it before she goes into the house; there may be some poor woman that will think worth discrediting.

"It is an insult to a respectable laundress to carry such things into a house for her to deal with."

Lawyers, whether young or old, have legal rights, and so the young man began to think of the study of self-protection. It was certainly a solemn duty. It ran through all creation. Common to animals and men, it was a noble instinct, not to be disobeyed, particularly where the hotel bills of a lawyer was concerned.

The subject daily grew on the young man. It was all-absorbing to the mind and pocket. A week elapsed, and Mr. Martin was ready to return to Baltimore. So was the young man, but not in the same stage with his illustrious teacher.

Mr. Martin approached the counter in the bar-room. The young man was an anxious spectator near him.

"Mr. Clerk," said Mr. Martin, "my young friend, Mr. ——, will settle the bill agreeable to the engagement."

The young man said nothing, but looked everything.

"He will attend to it, Mr. Clerk, as we have already had a definite understanding on the subject. He is pledged, professionally pledged, to pay my bill," he hurriedly repeated.

"Where's your evidence?" asked the young man.

"Evidence?" sneered Mr. Martin.

"Yes, sir," said the young man, demurely.

"Always be sure of your evidence, Mr. Martin. Can you prove the bargain?"

Mr. Martin saw the snare, and pulling out his pocket book, paid the bill, and with great good humor assured the young man:

"You will do sir, and get through the world with your profession without advice from me."

HAVE A RIGHT AIM.—A writer says, and the sentiment will be generally endorsed, that a large proportion of the miseries and vices of mankind proceed from laziness. With persons of quick minds, to whom it is especially perilous, this habit is commonly the fruit of disappointments and schemes often baffled. Men fail in their schemes, not so much from their want of strength, but from the ill direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating its powers and using them steadily on a single object, can accomplish anything. Have a right aim, and work faithfully to reach it. Happiness is never gained without great persevering effort. As the great poet observes:—

Work for some good, be it ever so slowly; Cherish the flower, be it ever so lowly; Labor, all labor, is noble and holy."

If he goes through the land and scatters roses may be tracked the next day by their withered petals that strew the ground; but he who

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

NOTES FROM MODERN ATHENS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, April 6, 1860.
There was a Union-Saving Convention in this city last week. It was largely attended by a curiosity-seeking congregation, who were treated to speeches from such men as Hillard, Curtis, Wilder & Saltonstall. They proposed a new order of things, and I must confess that I am somewhat puzzled to know what they wanted. There was the usual amount of talk about the glorious Union, its preservation, the fanaticism of the North, and the evil of agitation. The convention chose delegates to the Union convention at Baltimore, May 9th. I notice that the Post is very much exercised in regard to the political tendencies of those who composed the convention. It sees that the party which these people are inaugurating contains all the obnoxious elements now existing in the Republican party. It also sees that the party is diametrically opposed to the democratic organization; consequently it opens its batteries upon the infant, abusing it as badly as it does the Republican party. The Courier supports the new organization, and talks seriously of its electing a president the present year. The new party is a small mushroom, having no new idea to nurse into maturity, and no principles that are not already incorporated into either of the other parties. It will not amount to so much as did the Fillmore party in 1856.

Elder Knapp, the Hard Shell Baptist, preached at the Temple the other evening, taking his text from "the first chapter in the book of Nature," in which he found these words—"Make hay while the sun shines." The drift of his discourse was that we should improve every favorable opportunity, make the best of what we have, and suit ourselves to the circumstances we happen to be in. His was a rough, crude logic, handled in a rough manner, without much regard to delicacy of language. I suppose some people get converted under such preaching, but I fear he will witness few converts in Boston.

On Sunday morning last several thousand persons went down to Long Wharf to see a slaver, which was reported to have been captured on the coast of Africa. It was rumored that there were 700 slaves on board, and that 150 had died on the passage. The crowd at the wharf gradually turned homeward with the idea in their heads that it was not a slave ship that had just come in, but the first day of April.

Dr. Phelan, President of the Senate, entertained the Governor and Council, with members of the Senate, at his house on Tuesday evening.

Miss Spring has been seen daily on the Common for several days. Her robe of green is spread for a carpet on the grass plate between the walks, and the verdure of her feet has appeared in the yard of the State House.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the hasty closing of its last hours the legislature has not properly considered many subjects. The House has killed the bill classifying State paupers, and the Senate has done the same thing by the House bill which provided for the election of selectmen for a term of three years. The Hobbs Railroad bill, which passed the House, was slaughtered in the Senate, although it received double the votes it did when it first came up in that body. The House took away most of its objectionable features, but the Metropolitan interest crushed it. The new trial justice bill is also among the killed. The bill establishing a uniform rate of tariff on freight, upon railroads, which had passed the House, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 23 to 15, which vote referred the subject to the next legislature. So the Western railroad corporation must endure the injustice perpetrated upon them by the Worcester road another year. The bill proposed will eventually become a law, for it will be difficult to find another legislature that will refuse to pass it. A bill appropriating \$10,000 to prevent the spread of the cattle disease has become a law. The trial Justice law has been amended, giving the Governor power to revoke any commission, and limiting the term to three years. The bill providing for the introduction of water-in to Charlestown from Mystic Pond was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it would be an injury to Boston harbor. The Senate tried to pass the bill over the Governor's head, but it failed, and the subject was referred to the next legislature. The bill affording relief to the owners of Sudbury and Concord meadows was passed. It provides for the taking down a dam at Billerica so as to prevent a flooding of the meadows. The State is to pay all damages, which will not be less than \$10,000. The salaries of County Commissioners have been raised this session, but the bills for increasing the salaries of sheriffs and registrars have been lost. Another attempt was made to perpetrate the Statute grab game near the closing hour. The House passed a resolve giving each member a copy of the General Laws, at an expense of \$1.50 each, but the Senate refused to entertain it, and the members will have to go home with clean hands in this respect.

CLOSING SCENES AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Wednesday was the last day of the session, and besides transacting the legitimate business, a mock session was held, in which a loose rein was given to good humor. The oldest member of the Senate, Mr. Walker of Roxbury, was presented with a cane, and the youngest member, Mr. Sumner of Great Barrington, was presented with a hat. Mr. Gifford, the clerk, was presented with a cane and silver ice bowl, the messengers were remembered with appropriate gifts, and the page was not forgotten. The President was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Parker of Worcester, which was eloquent and eminently appropriate. The President replied in a feeling manner, excepting the gift with evident gratitude.

In the House the Speaker, Clerk, Messengers, Pages and Sergeant-at-Arms were the recipients of valuable testimonials of the regard of the members. At half past eleven at night the Legislature was prorogued by the Governor, who announced that he had approved 214 acts and 84 resolves. In addition to the Charlestown water bill, he vetoed an act in relation to the town of Florida, which appropriated a sum of money for the support of a pauper with the intimation that the town was too poor to bear the expense. Altogether the session has been a very pleasant one, and as free from censure as any session for many years.

ARISTIDES.

The Auction Slave Block.
A Free Soil Democrat, writing from Richmond, Va., to the New York Tribune says:

Within half a block of the principal hotel in Richmond, Va., is a slave jail, which, if on the coast of Africa, would be called, I suppose, a barnacoon; opposite this jail are the three great slave auction rooms of America. Their red and black flags are run out every morning at 10 o'clock, Sundays and Fourth of July excepted, in full view from the ladies' parlor of the hotel. An average business, I was told while attending the sales, is one hundred a day. I have myself seen hundreds sold there, of all ages, from the infant at the breast to the grey-headed man of sixty; and of all colors, from the ebony black to the handsome, well-rounded, black-eyed, and straight, soft-haired brunette. If a male, the blacker, the higher the price; if a female, the whiter and handsomer, the higher and more enthusiastic was the bidding.

One corner of the auction room is partitioned off, and in this the slaves are stripped, and then they are inspected before they are put upon the block. Upon the block, the legs, arms and breasts of both sexes are exposed to the examination of the crowd. Their teeth, tongues and throat are inspected as a buyer would those of a horse. If the bidding grows heavy, the unfortunate slave, often with trembling limbs and tearful eyes, is made to run back and forth, and jump up and down to exhibit the elasticity of his limbs; and various expedients are resorted to by the auctioneer to make them smile or laugh, as they sell better when cheerful. I have seen female slaves sold there, within a year, so white that I could hardly believe they had a drop of African blood in their veins.

The Virginian gentleman who, on one occasion, accompanied me to the auction, saw me trying to suppress an involuntary shudder at the sale of a beautiful quadroon, who cried like a child at the manipulations she was subjected to while being sold. He apologized for the scene by saying that it was a necessary consequence of the "institution."

AN ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP FRUSTRATED.—Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, who had been summoned to Washington to testify before the John Brown investigating committee, but who refused to obey the summons, was forcibly seized in his own house on Tuesday evening by several United States officers. The citizens of Concord, however, assisted him in his resistance and the officers were prevented from taking him away until a tilt of sabres corpus was got out, when Mr. Sanborn was delivered up to the county sheriff. The U. S. officers were roughly used by the citizens of the village. A sister of Mr. Sanborn interfered, and seizing one of them by the beard, made him let go of her brother. Another officer was pitched into the sand. The case came before the Supreme Judicial Court on Wednesday, and after a hearing in the case Mr. Sanborn was discharged. Warrants were issued against the U. S. officers for assault and battery, and they promised to appear before the grand jury yesterday morning. There was great excitement over this event in Concord, and one gentleman named Rufus Hosmer, who was predisposed to apoplexy, became so much excited that on reaching home fell down and expired.

THE VALUE OF A "NAME."—At a sale of autographs in Boston last week the following prices were obtained:
The autograph of John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower, was knocked off at \$21.50. The signature of Aaron Burr sold for \$1.50; of James Buchanan, 75 cents; Lewis Cass 35 cents; Rufus Choate, 40; Henry Clay, \$1.05; Joseph Dudley, former Governor of Massachusetts, \$1.50; Millard Fillmore, 50 cents; Edwin Forest, 25 cents; Frederick III, King of Prussia, 80 cents; John Hancock, \$1.50; Patrick Henry, \$4; Thomas Hutchinson, former Governor of Massachusetts, \$2.25; Washington Irving, 75 cents; G. P. R. James, 20 cents; Andrew Jackson, \$1.50; Empress Josephine, \$3; Thomas Jefferson, \$2; W. L. Marcy, 30 cents; Napoleon I, \$3.50; Gen. J. Daniel Warren, \$12; George Washington, \$14; Daniel Webster, 50 cents.

A LION AT PIKE'S PEAK.—Mr. J. F. Vandeventer, while exploring the country southwest from the Wisconsin district—the first new discoveries—came unexpectedly on a mountain lion. They both saw each other at the same time, but neither seemed willing to retreat. Mr. Vandeventer concluded that to run back would be sure to encourage the animal to pursue and attack him, and so determined to stand his ground, or to advance and make the attack, and know the worst. Obtaining a club, and taking out his pocket knife—the only weapon he had for defense—he fixed his eyes steadfastly upon those of the lion, and advanced. The lion stood his ground until Vandeventer approached within twenty feet of him, when his courage failed, and he beat a hasty retreat, thus ending what might otherwise have been a serious catastrophe.

SCHOOL HOUSE ATTACKED BY WOMEN.—A school house in Hickory township, Lawrence county, Pa., the pupils attending had given the parties some offence, was attacked by three viragos with stones and clubs, the other day, and the lives of the children seriously imperiled. A second attack was made the next day, more violent than before, which led to the arrest of the women and their commitment to the New Castle jail for trial. The affair created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, and was followed by another outrage equally as reprehensible as the first. The people turned out in a body when they heard of the conduct of the women, and proceeded to the house occupied by one of them, soon made short work of it. It was razed to the ground in a few minutes, and the materials scattered in every direction.

NEW OFFICER.—Adjutant General Stone's term of office expired on Saturday, and Col. Schouler, late of the Boston Bee, has succeeded him.

TOO MANY OF THE SAME SORT.—Among the 9,820 cities, villages &c. set down in the United States census of 1860, we have only 3,820 dif-

The Gallows.

Mrs. Anna Bilansky, the first white person ever hung in Minnesota, was executed at St. Paul, on the 23d ult., for the murder of her husband. It was alleged that she poisoned him on the 12th of March, 1860. It is said that her demeanor on the scaffold was excellent. She did not give way to tears or shrink from the fatal drop. Numerous females applied for admission to see one of their own sex strangled, but only about one hundred persons were admitted, including several Indians who desired to witness this exhibition of Christian civilization. When asked if she had anything to say, she said—

"I die without having had any mercy shown me, or justice. I die for the good of my soul, and not for murder. May all profit by my death. Your courts of justice are not courts of justice; but I will yet get justice in heaven. I am a guilty woman, I know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody who did me wrong. I die a sacrifice to the law. I hope you all may be judged better than I have been, and by a more righteous Judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Dr. Miller, the Deputy Sheriff, then approached her with the rope, when she exclaimed, "Dr. Miller, how can you stain your hands with putting that rope around my neck—the instrument of my death?"

He assured her that duty compelled him to do it, and she made no resistance, and only said, "Do for God's sake, put it on so it will not suffocate me."

After it had been arranged, Dr. Miller took the black cap from his pocket, and proceeded to put it on her head, when she said, "Be sure that my face is well covered."

All this took place in less time than it will take to read it, during which he said several times, "God, have mercy—God, have mercy on my soul." Her last words were, "Lord Jesus Christ, receive my soul."

The fall was about four feet, and she died comparatively easy. The body hung twenty minutes, during which time the clergy who accompanied her remained kneeling and praying for her. If anybody deserved hanging it was probably her, but we cannot see how any good can come from killing her.

John Acker, for murdering an old man named Isaac H. Gordon on the 18th of Oct last, was hung at Morristown, N. J., on Friday last week. His execution was private in the sense of its being in the Work-house yard enclosure, in the presence of some 300 persons. As usual in such cases there was a rush for the tickets, several thousand persons having applied.

John Crimmins was also hung on Friday last week, at New York. He was convicted of the murder of Dennis McHenry by running him through with a bayonet. They had both been drinking, and McHenry had thrown a stone through Crimmins' window. His wife and two small children stood outside the yard. But the law says this is justice, and Humanity submits.

HORRIBLE CRIME.—Some weeks since a man named John Green was arrested at Warsaw, Ky., charged with the horrible crime of incest. His daughter is the mother of two illegitimate children, but no one suspected their father and grandfather to be the same person, till she complained to the authorities of his ill treatment of her, and disclosed the fact that she and her offspring were of one paternity. Green was committed to jail to await a trial, but succeeded in making his escape.

THE INFLUENCE OF HANOING.—On the 16th ult. James Aiken was hung at Kingston, Ala., and while the body was suspended, the spectators got into a fight, during which three men were mortally wounded. Two other fracases occurred the same day near the same spot, and a man in endeavoring to restore peace was stabbed. The smell of blood makes dumb beasts mad, and the example of hanging people is not without its pernicious effect.

A WINDFALL.—A gentleman in narrow circumstances, who has been working hard for many years in N. Orleans, as discharging clerk on the levee, for the support of a large family, suddenly found himself raised to a state of affluence one day last week, by the death of an uncle in Illinois, who left him a fortune of \$75,000.

SMART COUPLE.—"Out West," in Dixon, Ill., Peter Brandt, aged eighteen years, is husband to Mary ditto, aged sixteen years, and the two are joint proprietors of twenty-two pounds of boy aged six months, so that if Peter is not one of the Apostles, he can at least claim to be one of the early Fathers.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says that to save the yellow fever, pestilence and famine at Charleston, he would recommend the nomination of Douglas on the first ballot. That would save hot weather, hotel bills and the Union, all at the same time.

MATCH MAKING.—A manufactory of friction matches has recently been put in operation at Cincinneti, which cost for building and machinery \$150,000. It will turn out 6000 gross of matches per day.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—The friends of Rev. T. Starr King, in his Society, have subscribed \$2,000, to be presented to him on his departure for California, as a token of their friendship and regard.

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.—An application for divorce is before the Pennsylvania Legislature, grounded on the allegations that the wife habitually pursued the husband's goods and conveyed them to her relations.

ABANDONED.—The plan for a Southern Conference has been abandoned for the present, after consultation among the representatives of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, in Congress.

They have been treated to a fugitive slave case in Philadelphia. These cases will be common this year, to alarm men into helping to save the Union by voting the democratic ticket.

SWINGING.—Swinging is said by the doctors to be good for the health, but we think it depends upon the way it is done. A man in New York tried swinging by the neck one day last week and it proved fatal.

TOO MANY OF THE SAME SORT.—Among the 9,820 cities, villages &c. set down in the United States census of 1860, we have only 3,820 dif-

THE COURSE OF LOVE RUFFLED.—In the Co-hasset Poor House lives a man at the age of 83 and a woman who is his junior by 8 summers. These young people are anxious to enter the bonds of matrimony, but the selectmen of Hull, where the lady belongs, object, for fear they shall have to pay the board of husband as well as wife. So the couple are living single, sighing and dying for each other. They had better elope.

A SONNAMBULIST LEAPS FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.—Geo. W. Senter of Cincinnati, a passenger by the midnight express train to Boston, on Wednesday, last week, rose from his seat while sound asleep, stepped out upon the platform, and leaped off upon the ground, while the train was in rapid motion, about four miles east of Worcester. Fortunately he fell in a soft place, and was not much hurt.

BLONDIN.—Blondin, the tight-rope man, has made his arrangements for the ensuing season, to walk the rope once in two weeks, over the Niagara River, and the Falls of Montmorency. When the Prince of Wales arrives in Canada, Blondin proposes to make his first walk at the Falls of Montmorency, and the scion of royalty is expected to be present.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. Albert Loonish has purchased a building lot of A. N. Dewey, on Pleasant street. We hope to see the eligible building lots on that street soon covered with neat cottages.

WILBRAHAM.—The annual town election in Wilbraham occurred on Monday, April 2, with the following result:

Moderator—L. B. Bliss, 65 majority. Selectmen—Sam'l Beebe, Wm. P. Chaffet, Philip P. Porter. Assessors—Edwin B. Brewster, L. W. Hancock, Levi Smith. Constables—E. C. Colton, P. Allen.

KEEPING FAST.—Joseph Leury, a Frenchman belonging to Three Rivers, imbibed so freely in this village on Thursday that he pledged himself to "lick every damned Yankee in town," but before putting his threat into execution he was seized by an officer and locked up.

POLICE.—On Monday last, John Burke, an Irish tailor, who has been at work in this village for a few months past, was tried before Justice Collins on two complaints, one for drunkenness and the other for malicious mischief in breaking windows in a tenement house belonging to A. N. Dewey, on the preceding day. He was sent to the House of Correction for ninety days.

TREES.—Last Spring a large number of shade trees were set out in our streets, but there is still room for others. Main street needs a dozen or twenty more and then the line of trees will be complete from one end of the village to the other. This Spring is remarkably favorable for tree planting and we shall mistake the good taste and enterprise of our citizens if there is not a disposition manifested to improve the opportunity.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3.—A school meeting in district No. 3, was called for last Wednesday evening, to see if the district would vote to build a new schoolhouse. After the meeting was opened, it was found that the district had lost its organization, and therefore had to break up without accomplishing anything. A petition to the selectmen to warn a new meeting for the purpose of re-organizing and acting upon articles in reference to the sale of the old house and the building of a new one, is in circulation.

CATTLE DISEASE IN IPSWICH.—A distemper has recently made its appearance with cattle in Ipswich. Mr. Thomas Low has lost in the last eight weeks three cows and an ox. The first indication is manifested by lameness in the region of the claws of the fore legs, the disease soon extends to the neck, and in two days they are unable to eat, occasioning death in five days. The farmers in that vicinity are becoming alarmed.

AUSTRIA.—Austria tells Prussia that she would fight France if the Rhine frontier should be assailed, but that she will not bloody her hands about Savoy. She hopes to see Sardinia injured by the loss of territory, and France not helped by getting it. If Napoleon III should abandon his liberal ideas, and endeavor to protect the Holy See, he would find himself on a series of troubles, and make shipwreck of his fortunes.

HOMESPUN FASHIONABLE.—The Richmond Dispatch says that homespun cloths are becoming so fashionable with business men in Virginia, that the factories in different parts of the State find it impossible with their present facilities, to fill the numerous orders that pour upon them.

A PENSION WANTED.—A bill has been introduced into the Virginian Legislature, granting a pension to the widow of Thomas Burley, who was killed at Harper's Ferry by John Brown's party. The House has passed a bill allowing a pension to Geo. W. Richardson, of Martinsburg, who was wounded at Harper's Ferry.

REMARRIAGE OF YOUNG WIDOWS.—In 1858 ten widows of this state under twenty years of age were married for the second time. Just half of these took bachelors for their husbands while the remainder were content to take widowers.

A CHANCE FOR THE GIRLS.—A meeting has been called in St. L. O. C. on the 23d of March, to consult about the best means of getting an importation of young women from the Atlantic States. The call was signed by ninety-five bachelors.

MATCH MAKING.—A manufactory of friction matches has recently been put in operation at Cincinneti, which cost for building and machinery \$150,000. It will turn out 6000 gross of matches per day.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—The friends of Rev. T. Starr King, in his Society, have subscribed \$2,000, to be presented to him on his departure for California, as a token of their friendship and regard.

RESOLVED.—That in our opinion the time and place of the fire, and other attendant circumstances, were such as to induce the belief that the intent of the incendiary was not to burn down the house. Rather, we believe, the purpose of the fire was, by the shoe of an attempt to burn the house, to create in the public mind an impression that some malignant person was in this town, hostile to this place, or to some of the Methodists here, who were maliciously intending and trying to burn their house, the incendiary aiming and contriving in this way to get up in our community a sympathetic feeling in favor of certain orders and classes, or of certain individuals in this place, and at the same time turn the tide of popular indignation against another class or order of individuals.

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FAST DAY. Last Thursday was the day observed as the annual fast for 1860. Of late years its annual recurrence has been kept as a fast day in more senses than one. A few persons observed it appropriately by attending church, but the masses paid no attention to it. The fast young men observed it as a holiday, and our street were filled with ball players and brawlers.

TOO LARGE A DOSE.—A girl in Burlington, Iowa, anticipating a fever andague chill, took so large a dose of morphine as to make her crazy; she forbade her employer from coming into his own house, and then she ran away and was gone a number of hours until the effect of the quinine worked off.

TOO MUCH STUDY.—The school committee have forbidden the assignment of lessons for study out of school in the Boston school for girls. The city physician has become convinced of the alarming evils resulting from such studies.

HOOPS ON HER HEAD.—Queen Victoria wears hoops on her head, her crown being composed of hoops of silver, covered with precious stones. This head dress is valued at half a million pounds, and weighs nineteen ounces.

A BUSY MINISTER.—Besides his labors in the pulpit, Dr. Berrien, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, has married 1065 couples, baptized 2300 persons and attended the funerals of 2500 during his ministration.

RHODE ISLAND.—The State election in Rhode Island on Wednesday resulted in favor of the Democrats.

A FATHERLY GOVERNOR.—The sixteenth child of Gov. Hicks of Maryland was born at Annapolis on Thursday last.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulence, General Debility, &c., find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots, and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith, of Wesleyan University:

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Feb. 28, 1858.
Messrs. Seth W. Powel & Co., Gentlemen: I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters about forty years ago, having suffered for a long time from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week; I was induced by the unprejudiced recommendation of Mr. Green to "try one bottle, and if no benefit was received, to discontinue the use."

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial to the extent of two bottles, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem myself as exempt from dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH,
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston;
and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Cran, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

50 Years! Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters has succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate tone and action to the Stomach and Bowels, and imparts to the patient cheerful and happy anticipations, which are never attendant upon an inactive state of the important functions of the body.

The alternative and purifying action of our medicine is peculiarly adapted to the cure of a variety of searing and helpless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are enumerated Serofilia, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages has often been availed of by their use. It is unique in this, however, in its power to sustain and immediately cure of Bitter Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Stomach and bowels, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Hanover street, Boston. m10-3m.

Loss of Sleep.—If there is anything more wearisome to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or trouble can be oftener experienced than that of losing sleep, then surely the world has lost its best physician. Sidney Smith, the great English Physician, is not to be relied upon. Of this, let the experience of thousands answer, and try the Tolu Anodyne, and they will be ready to endorse the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors, who writes, "Were the directions to be covered with sovereigns on purchase, I would not be without it." This will all experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlets.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease, to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave's brink the victim of consuming disease—is an noble mission; and this mission Herrick's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.—See advertisement.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne.

The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans, and testimonial which can in every case be relied on, and to which the proprietors will be glad to give any information with all dealers. The proprietors in confidence ask all to reach the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of notoriety, which is indisputable.

GENERAL AGENTS:
J.W. HUNNEWELL & CO., Boston, 7 & 8 Commercial Wharf. 145 Water Street, Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally. Jan 29—6m.

PAIN TING!
THE Subscribers would give notice that he has located himself in Thorndike village, where he is prepared to receive and execute all orders for House and Sign Painting, Graining, and Paper Hanging.

All done in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Also old Cane Bottom Chairs reseated, and made nearly as good as new.

J. W. NEWCOMB.

Thorndike, March 24, 1860—6m.

SHOCKING DEATH.—At Winchendon, Mass., on Tuesday, Eliza, the son of Mr. Newell Wrennan, aged 11 years, slid from a hay-mow, when the point of a hook used for pulling hay from the mow entered his body near the hip, and went upward and across, hooking upon one of the ribs. It was impossible to extract the instrument, and the child died in about three hours.

PARNASSE.—Abel Potter, an aged farmer of Greenfield, was shot at, and fatally injured by his son Philander, on Wednesday afternoon last week, because the old gentleman was slow in paying a demand for money made by the son, for labor performed. Philander attempted an escape, but did not succeed.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE.—The operatives in the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, N. Y., to the number of twelve hundred, have struck for an advance of wages, and operations in the establishment are for the present suspended.

BURNING NEGROES.—Two negroes in Alabama are to be burnt to death for murdering Alfred Jones, their master.

TO DYSPEPSIA.—Soda, magnesia, and all alkalies, either afford but temporary relief, or confine the disease into a chronic affection. The oxygenated Bitters immediately relieve and permanently cure all forms of Dyspepsia, and stomach difficulties.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.—Dr. Ham's Aromatic Invigorating Spirit is one of the most effective medicines of the age, having been used for the past six years with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Bad Spirits, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heartburn, Colic, Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Melancholy, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance, Female Complaints, and hundred diseases.

The proprietor invites the attention of the trade to this article, and merely asks a trial to test its merits. He would be glad to have Druggists and others call at his office, and examining the medicine for themselves, and also see the testimonials in its favor.

Merchants in the South American trade, and others can have it with Spanish labels, certificates, &c.

Now being extensively advertised through the Eastern and Middle States, and persons in these who have not been supplied, may procure it by calling or writing to the General Depot, 48 Water street, New York.

It is put up in pint bottles at 50 cents, and in quarts at \$1. A liberal discount to Wholesale and Retail Druggists for cash.

■■■■■ A Lady of our acquaintance, Mrs. Powell, No. 18 Stanton Street, New York, was troubled with liver complaint for a long time, and after trying many remedies was advised to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh. She did so, and says that with one box she was effectively cured.

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness, and general irregularity of the bowels, are all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge, Dyspepsia. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases may rest assured that the source of all their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The money refunded if not satisfactory.

■■■■■ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial to the extent of two bottles, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem myself as exempt from dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

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Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston; and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Cran, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

50 Years! Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters has succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate tone and action to the Stomach and Bowels, and imparts to the patient cheerful and happy anticipations, which are never attendant upon an inactive state of the important functions of the body.

The alternative and purifying action of our medicine is peculiarly adapted to the cure of a variety of searing and helpless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned by attending physicians; among which are enumerated Serofilia, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages has often been availed of by their use. It is unique in this, however, in its power to sustain and immediately cure of Bitter Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Stomach and bowels, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Hanover street, Boston. m10-3m.

Loss of Sleep.—If there is anything more wearisome to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or trouble can be oftener experienced than that of losing sleep, then surely the world has lost its best physician. Sidney Smith, the great English Physician, is not to be relied upon. Of this, let the experience of thousands answer, and try the Tolu Anodyne, and they will be ready to endorse the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors, who writes, "Were the directions to be covered with sovereigns on purchase, I would not be without it." This will all experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlets.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease, to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave's brink the victim of consuming disease—is an noble mission; and this mission Herrick's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.—See advertisement.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne.

The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans, and testimonial which can in every case be relied on, and to which the proprietors will be glad to give any information with all dealers. The proprietors in confidence ask all to reach the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by advertising, excepting that of notoriety, which is indisputable.

GENERAL AGENTS:
J.W. HUNNEWELL & CO., Boston, 7 & 8 Commercial Wharf. 145 Water Street, Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally. Jan 29—6m.

PAIN TING!
THE Subscribers would give notice that he has located himself in Thorndike village, where he is prepared to receive and execute all orders for House and Sign Painting, Graining, and Paper Hanging.

All done in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Also old Cane Bottom Chairs reseated, and made nearly as good as new.

J. W. NEWCOMB.

Thorndike, March 24, 1860—6m.

A FINE LOT

BOUGHT AT

CHEAP

DOWN;

ELEGANT,

Stylish;

FRESH,

Fanciful

GOOD IN

Design.

HANDSOME

IN GOOD

JUST the things

KINDS and

LOOK at and

MAY be found

NOW, Particularly,

OVER the

PALMER,

QUEER Place,

ROUND as

S HOP of all

TURN a

UNDER all

VERY profitably

WE shall try to

XACTLY the

YOU to examine

& FIND THEM AS CHEAP AS ANY.

M. W. FRENCH & CO.,
McGilvray's Block, deal in

Dry Goods and Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Gaiters & Slippers,

Paper Hangings & Carpets,

Crockery and Glass Ware.

FAMILY GROCERIES, Flour, Fish,

Salt, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

AND FOR SALE

A Splendid Assortment of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

AT—

C. S. WILCOX'S

EMPORIUM,

Just received from the New York and Bos-

ton markets, consisting of all the lat-

est Styles and Novelties of the

Season, in

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

To which the attention of purchasers is respec-

tfully solicited, pledging myself to sell them as

CHEAP as can be found in any other Store in the

State of Massachusetts.

C. S. WILCOX.

Ware, Sept. 25, 1859.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

NUMBER 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

—BY—

FISH & COFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who subscribe in ADVANCE Two-and-a-half Dollars be deducted. For six months 75 Cents; for three months 35 Cents.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by twoline advertising type constitutes square. For one square, one week, 75 cents; for two or three weeks, \$1.00. For each subsequent week, 50 cents additional. Extra charges per cent in advance of these rates. Small and oblique notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

JOB PAINTING of nearly every description, and in the easiest styles, promptly executed.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION.

Do you wish to realize the risk you incur when seated in a rail car under full headway? Take your stand six feet (a less distance would be hardly safe) from a railroad track, in the night, and await the passage of the express train. There is no wind stirring. Clouds close in the light of the stars. The hum of life has ceased. Blackness and silence brood together upon the face of the earth. Afar off the listening ear catches a dawning roar.—Half heard and half felt—it grows into more distinctness—partly revealed by the rumbling of the solid earth, and partly felt as a shapeless horror filling the air. Every second swells its awful volume, and deepens its terror. The earth now quakes under its tread—a blazing glare, as from the eyes of Satan, flashes livid horror into the surrounding air, and you see, crawling along in snaky track, with fiery head crouched close to the ground, and its long train swinging from side to side with wavy motion—a gigantic and terror breathing monster, instinct with life and power, crushing the earth with its tread, and creating a whirlwind with its blasting breath, as with the speed of a cannon ball it sweeps past you.

Now this all powerful, swift-footed monster, this omnipotent, gigantic centipede, has been caught and put in harness for man's use; we have laid down our iron track for him to run upon, and chaining his nose to the narrow rail, and guiding his course by an iron flange not an inch thick, we load him with the weight of mountains, pile hundreds of people upon his back, or fasten tons upon tons of merchandise to his tail, and thus loaded, drive him like a tame tornado, through the length and breadth of the land, he being all the while more obedient to the will of his guide than is the elephant to the hand of his Marabout; but, suppose some little stone should get wedged upon the track, or some misplaced switch should turn the flying Gorgon aside, or a pin the size of your finger should break; or some one of a thousand trifling accidents should happen, what would become of the train and the lives of those who had entrusted themselves to its care? If you have participated in a destructive casualty of this kind, the following will seem but a slight picture of its excitement and its horrors: There comes a warning shriek from the iron horse; the brakemen work frantically at their wheels; the ears leap with a stunning jar over the wooden sleepers; the heroic engineer in vain essays to stay the flight of his iron steed; though the monster cleaves backward with all its energies, it cannot arrest its own speed; it rushes on, and misses its balance, or dashing its head against a rock, is overturned, and its whole freight comes crashing over and upon it, a mingled mass of iron, wood, human flesh and human gore.

And yet, reader, terrible, and awfully destructive as such casualties sometimes are, those unimpeachable vouchers, statistics, prove that travelling by railway is the safest mode of travelling yet discovered, and this for the simple reason that it depends more completely than any other upon fixed principles that can be understood, and upon agencies that can be controlled by the intellect of man.

A MOTHER'S GRAVE.—Earth has some sacred spots, where we feel like loosing the shoes from our feet, and tread with holy reverence; where common words of social converse seem rude, and the smile of pleasure unfitting; a place where friendship's hands have lingered in each other, where vows have been plighted, prayers offered, and tears of parting shed. Oh, how the thoughts hover around such places, and travel back through unmeasured space to visit them. But of all the spots on the green earth none is so sacred as that where rests, waiting for the resurrection, those we once loved—our brothers, our sisters, or our children. Hence, in all ages, the better parts of mankind have chosen loved spots for the burial of their dead; and in these spots they have loved to wander at even's tide to meditate and weep. But of all places, even among the chancel houses of the dead, none so sacred as a Mother's Grave.—There sleeps the nurse of our infancy—the guide of our youth—the counsellor of our riper years—our friend when others deserted us; she whose heart was a stranger to every other but love, and who could always find excuses for us when we could find none for ourselves. There she sleeps, and we love the very earth for her sake.

EXPECTING A LETTER.—We do not think that life has a suspense more sickening than that of expecting a letter which does not come. The hour which brings the post is the one which is anticipated, the only one from which we reckon. How long the time seems till it comes. With how many devices do we seek to pass it a little quicker. How we hope and believe each day will be our last of anxious waiting! The post comes in and there is no letter for us! How bitter is the disappointment! and on every repetition it grows more acute. How immeasurable the time seems till the post comes in again! The mind exhausts itself in conjectures; illness, even death, grow terribly distinct to hope in its agony—hope that is fear! We dread, we know not what, and every lengthened time the misery grows more unsupportable. Every day the anxiety takes a darker shadow. To know even the very worst of all we have foreboded appears a relief.

Mrs. Swisshelm says that the popularity of her paper in Minnesota is due to the fact that "people are always expecting she will say something she ought not to."

Perform a good deed, speak a kind word, bestow a pleasant smile, and you will receive the same in return.

Sally Ann's Away.

Among the patient sermons of Dr. Dow, jr., we find an illustration of, and remedy for, the "scrutinies" if caused while "Sally Ann's away." Read, learn and digest:

I mourn, I mourn, I know not why,
I feel most thundering queer;
I do not feel a pain all o'er.
But feel most right.
My mourning aint for relatives,
Defunct and turned to clay—
It's something worse—I mourn because
My Sally Ann's away.

She's safe in old Connecticut,
Where virtue's bound to shine;
Where beauty lasts full thirty years
Without the least decline.
There young men never raking go,
Except it's raking hay;
I know it's all right, yet I mourn
'Cause Sally Ann's away.

The sun don't shine ast's use to did,
The moon a mushroom seems;
The Naids all gone have to sleep
Beside the sluggish streams.
I sometimes counterfeit a laugh
To make folks think I'm gay—
I've got the scrutinies bad,
For Sally Ann's away.

Peaches don't taste like peaches now,
I don't know pork from veal;
Moushams, cream and milk for me
Would answer for a meal.
There's Peggy though—she'll cheer me up—
I'll visit her to-day;
And make arrangements for the time
That Sally Ann's away!

THE "MUSTACHE QUESTION."

Does the wearing of a mustache prevent or remedy any known physical evil? Having slept over the question, I reply, it does. The barbers' operation of shaving is a bore, and an unmitigated evil, wasting, as it does, a man's money, time and patience. By wearing a full beard, which includes the manly mustache, the tonsorial evil is abated at once.—Physical defects of feature are a kind of evil easily and frequently obliterated to the eye, by the kindly curtain of the mustache, hiding as it may, too deep a lip, an ill-shaped mouth, defective teeth, or, possibly, the absence of dentals. A face too narrow, or a nose too long, may owe much to a well kept mustache for relief to its disportion, thereby avoiding an unpleasant impression upon the beholder; and at the same time it gives the wearer a positive look, a masculine expression, such as ought to characterize the look of every true man. If a man looks more noble or pleasing, or can make a better impression with a mustache, he is bound to cultivate it, as a duty he owes to aesthetics.

Kissing, as practiced with an ordinary smooth face, is an evil only of second degree. How sudden, how transitory, how half accomplished, the delightful experiment! The mustache is a radical remedy for this widespread and only half-mitigated evil. It prevents careless and indifferent kissing altogether; it allows, justifies, and seals only the earnest, mutual and *persevering* efforts of lips warm with soul and sweet with truth. Individuals suffering from enui, and dying for a new sensation, are advised to try the mustache-kiss, if it is not already an old story.

We are a nation of dyspeptics; made so much, perhaps, by our style of eating as by the nature of the food we partake. We eat altogether too fast, and pay too little regard to the important process of mastication. Here the mustache becomes the conservator of health and the enemy of evil. A mustached man must, of necessity, eat slowly; consequently he pays due attention to mastication. This leads to thorough digestion, health and happiness to the individual, and promises good along down the undeveloped future.

The mustache is the arch enemy of consumption, and, since old Dr. James' "sands of life" have run out, has the field almost to itself. A full mustache is a sure preventive of the insidious approach of consumption than all the quack nostrums of this over-doctored country. Inhalation of frost particles, dampness and dust by wholesale, through the mouth, directly upon the delicate and highly sensitive membrane of the lungs, is checked by the hirsute guardian of the life; and man lives on, possibly quite unconscious that, like Sampson, he owes his hair for strength. Behold the numberless enemies of life and health that assail the lungs upon all occasions—in the street, the workshop, mines and forests. Would irritating dust, poisonous vapor or fierce cold assail the citadel of life, the mustache spreads its net to arrest these persistent emissaries of death, and they pass away, baffled and defeated. The deaths by consumption have decreased some fifty per cent, per annum among the stone cutters of Quincy, Milton, Rockport, and the marble works of Vermont, since they have ceased shaving and given nature her sway in matters she may be supposed to understand. Workmen in Western flour mills, colliers in the numerous mines of the middle States, miners at Galena, Dubuque and the copper regions of Lake Superior, employees in drug mills, drivers, engineers, Arctic navigators, residents in low, wet countries, and thousands of artisans whose employment is prejudicial to healthiness, generally wear the mustache as a sanitary rather than an ornamental appendage to the face of manhood.

Barbers have much to "answer for" in this matter. Some awful judgment must eventually fall upon them! They rob us of our defense against the sudden changes of temperature which are so destructive to the teeth, causing them to crumble and decay, to the wealth and delight of dentists. Well, they are not alone, though less innocent than the Quakers and ministers, who, by their smooth-faced example, and in all innocence, have led us into an artificial practice which benefits as a class the razor-makers, soap men, dentists, doctors and undertakers, but is entirely subversive of the best interests of the individual.

The great age attained by the kings, priests, prophets, patriarchs and apostles of old was mainly due to their splendid beards. The average duration of human life will undoubtedly increase with the production of "Cocaine," and in exact ratio with the decreasing production of razors.—*Lynn Reporter.*

DESTRUCTION OF ORANGE TREES.—"The cold weather is said to have killed most of the orange trees in Louisiana." The same thing is said to have occurred every winter for thirty years, yet the good people of that state manage to get a crop of fruit every year, and doubtless will this year.

ANOTHER NEW YORK TRAGEDY.—On the 15th ult., twenty-four inch shells burst in the palace at Vera Cruz, and another burst in the house of the French Consul, but only a few persons had been hurt by broken bricks knocked out of the walls. By the middle of the day it was settled that the fire from the city was too heavy for Miramon's batteries.

ANOTHER NEW YORK TRAGEDY.—One night last week a tenement house in New York was burned, and the stairway leading to the upper stories being cut off by the flames, ten persons, women and children, perished in the conflagration.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE POPE.—The German Catholics of Connecticut have contributed \$182,000 to replace in the Pope's treasury "the funds sequestered by the machinations of usurpers of the rights and patrimony of the Holy See."

THE DESOLATE SEA.

One of the finest passages in Dr. Haye's "Arctic Boat Journey" is in the twenty-eighth chapter, under the head of "Thoughts of Home." The Doctor was on a visit to a spot where, some weeks before, he had talked with his companions of home, and schemed for the deliverance of the party from their icy prison. The sun was no longer in sight to warn the sky and to put a glow into the heart of the wanderer. The moon had usurped his place; and her silver face seemed to reflect nothing but the coldness of the ice fields which lay beneath her. Dr. Hayes thus describes his experience at this time:

"I looked on every side with a yearning for something outward to lighten the heavy weight which oppressed my spirits; for darker times, and times of greater responsibility, I knew were near at hand; but desolation and the silence of death were everywhere around me, and better than ever before, better, probably, than ever again, I felt what it was to depend upon one's self and God."

They came a reaction, which will be readily understood by the intelligent reader. I arose from the rock upon which I had been seated, and again fixed my eyes upon the sea. The stern silence which had been almost maddening, became now a source of inspiration. In the reflux of thought which followed, I forgot the cold moon, the leaden stars, the frowning cliffs, the desolate waste, the chilly glacier; forgot my loneliness; and I was back again in the world of life and power and action.—The frozen sea grew into a fertile plain; the hummocked ridges were resolved into walls and hedgerows; and a southern panorama of sunny fields spread itself before me. A crack which meandered to the southwest, which had recently opened to the tide, and from which were curling up wreaths of "frost-smoke," favored the illusion. Clusters of little hummocks suggested herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Larger masses were converted into trees; and a long bank of snow, whose vertical wall threw a dark shadow on the plain, was the margin of a dense forest. Farther on, a pinched berg became a church with spire and belfry; another wore the appearance of a ruined castle; while still farther to the southwest, where the stream seemed to discharge itself into the ocean, stood a giant, helpless masses that bump against his helmet, as they float along the low roof over his head, are the decomposed corpses of those who were huddled together in the cabin when the ship went down. A few of these may be on the floor under their feet, but only when pinned down by an overturned table or a fallen chest. Their tendency is ever upward, and the remorseless sea washes away the dead infant from the dead mother's embrace. If the wreck be in the channel, the small crabs are already beginning to fatten on their prey. The diver disengages himself from this silent crowd, and ascends the wet stairs to the deck. The treasure he has rescued is hauled up into the attendant diving boat, and he turns again to renew his work. He seldom meets with an accident under the water; never, perhaps, with death, and the chief risk he runs is from getting some heavy piece of ship lumber overturned on his long train of air pipe. Even in this case he feels the sudden check and the want of air, gropes his way back to the obstruction, and reaches the boat exhausted and alarmed, but not so much as to give up his place in the trade. His earnings mostly take the form of shares in what he recovers. If fortunate his gain may be large; if unfortunate, they may be small; but no man can grudge him the highest prize it is possible for him to win. May Whitstable always have the honor of producing such bold and dexterous men as plentifully as she has hitherto done; and may they have the wisdom to keep what they get.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

TWO IN A BED.—Ned and Charley were two room-mates, but they occupied different beds. Ned's sleeping apparatus was so situated that he could get in at either side—that is to say, there were two fore-sides; which Ned found very convenient.

ONE NIGHT NED AND CHARLEY WERE OUT.—Ned and Charley were two room-mates, but they occupied different beds. Ned's sleeping apparatus was so situated that he could get in at either side—that is to say, there were two fore-sides; which Ned found very convenient.

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WHAT DIVERS MEET UNDER WATER.

When the vessel has settled in a sandy bottom it's preserved for many months from breaking up, and its position may be much the same as it would be when floating in calm water, if it be not tilted over by any undercut drifts. The light, of course, depends a good deal upon the depth and nature of the bottom; but where there is no chalk to the water, the diver pursues his work in a kind of gloomy twilight.

By the aid of this he can see and feel his way round the ship, but when he ascends the deck and winds down into the principal cabins, he finds everything pitch dark, and has nothing to guide him but his hands. This is the most difficult and yet the most frequent, labor he has to encounter; the danger being that he may get his air tube twisted round some unfamiliar projections, and so squeeze off his supply of life from above. In positions such as this he requires all his nerve and self-possession, all his power of feeling his way back to the exact road that he came. He may have got the precious casket to which he has been directed in his arms, but what of that, if he dies before he can reach the stairs? The cold, helpless masses that bump against his helmet, as they float along the low roof over his head, are the decomposed corpses of those who were huddled together in the cabin when the ship went down. A few of these may be on the floor under their feet, but only when pinned down by an overturned table or a fallen chest. Their tendency is ever upward, and the remorseless sea washes away the dead infant from the dead mother's embrace.

If the wreck be in the channel, the small crabs are already beginning to fatten on their prey. The diver disengages himself from this silent crowd, and ascends the wet stairs to the deck. The treasure he has rescued is hauled up into the attendant diving boat, and he turns again to renew his work.

When the divers were gone, said the mother mild,

"What was it dismayed thee, my darling child?"

"Oh, mother, my feet were bare and brown; I had no bonnet, and then—this gown."

She held up the skirt of her faded frock;

Which was sadly rent by the jagged rock;

And she said, with a deep and long-drawn sigh,

"Will I ever such dresses as by-and-by?"

Then her mother smiled, with a grave, sweet grace, As she smoothed the curls from her half-grieved face,

And said "when our ship comes in from sea, You shall have garments and other things free."

"When our ship comes in," said the little one, And away to the highest rock she ran, And watched till night shadows dimmed the shore, For the freighted ship and its treasured store.

Long and often, she watched in vain— No ship for her sailed over the main— How many sailors in life there be,

For the ship that never comes over the sea!

WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN.

A little child dwelt by the flowing sea, And her home was the home of poverty— She ran with bare feet o'er the golden sands, And gathered shells with her small brown hands.

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

Only One Wife for a Mormon.

The system of polygamy practiced among the Mormons of Utah is likely to be broken up, the U. S. House of Representatives having passed an act by a vote of 149 to 60, which provides that any person in any State or Territory of the Union who, being already married, shall marry another person or live with any other in conjugal relations, the former husband or wife being alive, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and to imprisonment not less than two years nor more than five years. The case of the husband or wife being absent more than five years and not known to be living, is excepted, as are all cases resting on competent sentences of divorce. All acts adopted by the Territory of Utah, "which establish, support, maintain, shield or countenance polygamy" are expressly "disapproved and annulled."

This act strikes at the root of a great sin which for years has been increasing among the Saints in the region of Salt Lake. If the bill passes the Senate, as it probably will, it will create a stir among the disciples of Brigham Young. Far away from popular civilization, it will be hard work for the Government to enforce its act. It may be necessary to send another army across the plains to punish the licentious rebels before they will submit. But how is the act to effect those who have already ten or a dozen wives? Must they be turned loose, the husband divorced from them, and they have no place for shelter? The bill certainly annuls all Mormon law which licences polygamy, and consequently cuts off the Mormon elders from their family of wives. Of course every Mormon can retain one, but shall the law select the one he is to maintain or shall he have that privilege? The bill is right, yet we think it should not interfere with families already existing, unless the supernumerary wives desire to forsake their husbands.

The Mormons found their system of polygamy upon the bible, forgetting that in ancient patriarchal days the world was thinly populated, and it became necessary for the venerable men of that age to take to themselves several wives in order to increase the children of Israel. There is no necessity, for such a course at the present day, as the world is growing populous about as fast as it ought to. In thoroughly civilized communities it is about as much as most men can do to take care of one wife, so civilized men say to those in a distant desert—"You have no more right to have a dozen wives than we, and because we are not allowed that privilege you shall not have it!" If half the reports from Washington are true there are men in Congress who would be Mormons, so far as the wife system is concerned, if it were not for the name of it—These same men suffer polygamy to exist in the District of Columbia, where a good breeding slave woman is compelled to have a dozen temporary husbands without having law or gospel to protect her.

It will be difficult to enforce the law in Utah where the "domestic institution" exists. A Mormon jury will not convict a Mormon husband because he has taken several spiritual wives. The law may operate as a check in the future but it cannot cure the present evil.

GETTING INTO A SNARE.—The Democrats who voted in the U. S. House of Representatives for the Polygamy Bill, unwittingly committed themselves to principles which they will not be willing to have applied to one other "domestic institution." They hold that Congress cannot legislate upon slavery in the territories, because popular sovereignty would be destroyed. Is not polygamy a twin evil with slavery, standing in the same position in the territories that slavery does? Congress now prohibits polygamy in the territory of Utah, and why not prohibit slavery in any or all of the territories?

AN IMPUDENT GIRL.—A pretty girl 18 years of age, at Rockford, Ill., advertised for a husband for the fun of the thing. She by that means made the acquaintance of a gambler named Wm. Moore, who seduced her and started with her for Pike's Peak. She has since been found murdered near Ottumwa, Iowa, and the villain Moore is supposed to have killed her.

BLOODY AFRAY.—At South Reading on Friday night last week, John Foley was killed, and two of his companions severely wounded by Henry Thompson, who rented the upper part of his house to an Irish family. The party became noisy, when Thompson started for the police. He was followed by Foley and two others who attacked him, and in self defense he used a knife with the above effect.

THE CONCORD "HENO."—F. B. Sanborn, the man recently arrested at Concord by U. S. Marshals, is a keeper of a private school, and is 26 years of age. He is a graduate of Harvard College. He has been arrested for an assault upon the officers, and the officers are under bonds for an assault upon him. He is very highly esteemed by his townsmen.

A TERRIBLE MONSTER.—The captain of an English ship reports seeing a sea serpent as large around as a lady's crinoline. The "serpent" struck the ship, knocking overboard the jib boom, with sails and rigging. It then swallowed the fore-topmast staysail and flying jib with the greatest ease.

KANSAS.—A despatch from Leavenworth states that apprehensions exist of serious troubles in southern Kansas, growing out of alleged infractions of the Amnesty Act. An attempt had been recently made to arrest Captain Montgomery, which was successfully resisted.

SHORTENING THE ROPE.—Thirty years ago eight rope walks in Nantucket gave employment to 300 men; now there is but one rope walk, giving employment to only two men, both of whom are over 75 years of age.

A SPICY SPEECH IN CONGRESS.—Congress would be as dull as a Quaker meeting did not some impudent Northern member occasionally stir up the beasts with an anti-slavery speech. Owen Lovejoy of Illinois did that on Thursday, last week, just after the House had passed a bill abolishing polygamy in Utah.

Mr. Lovejoy said the House had been engaged in giving the death blow to polygamy. By the Philadelphia platform, the Republican party stand pledged, so far as the federal government has the power, to extinguish that other twin relic of barbarism, slavery, in the territories. He wanted to have them both strangled and go down together.

Mr. Lovejoy, warming up with his subject, passed from the seat to the area in front of the clerk's desk, in full view of all the members and spoke in a loud tone, with emphasis and earnest gesticulation, against the ground on which it was sought to justify slavery, because the creatures were poor and the strong have the power to oppress the weak, the rich to opress the poor, the spirit of slaveholding being the spirit of the devil, &c.

Several Southern members at this point became very much excited and there was a shaking of fists and canes, with the use of a good deal of abusive language. Order was only restored by the Sergeant-at-arms appearing in their midst flourishing his mace.

Mr. Lovejoy took his stand at the Clerk's desk and resumed his remarks. He spoke about Northern Christian women, who went to the South to prevent the people there from returning to barbarism.

Mr. Singleton said he would not allow such insinuations to pass on Southern women. If the member persist in that course of remarks, he (Singleton) would hold him personally accountable.

Mr. Lovejoy said that in the four millions of slaves there was not one legal husband or wife, father or child, and spoke about a Presbyterian elder down South having the Gospel whipped into him with the broad side of a hand-saw, and of a young girl in this city being whipped until the blood came out of her nostrils, and then sent to the garret to die. He had sworn to support the constitution because he loved it. But he did not interpret it in the way Southerners did.

Another colloquy here followed, in which Lovejoy held his own much to the damage of those who attacked him. He said he could go to England and discuss questions of church and State, but he could not do it in a slave State. He said—

When you call us small farmers, and apply other epithets against the working people of the North; we don't harm you. If a mechanic from Philadelphia, Pa., were to go South and speak about the superiority of the white over the black, you would strip him and scourge him by the hand of a slave, and perhaps tar and feather him.

Mr. Barksdale—The meanest negro in the South is your superior.

Mr. Lovejoy proposed to hold up to the distribution of public sentiment, slayholding, in all its atrocity and hideousness, just as gentle men had held polygamy. Public sentiment will turn and scorn our slavery, and the progress is by the action of the slave States themselves. He had endorsed the Helper book, because he wanted to do it. He did so without asking the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clark) or anybody else. You shed the blood of my brother twenty years ago, and I am here free to speak my mind. The Republican party would spring up in Kentucky, and gentlemen here now would find themselves replaced by more moderate, and (if it were not offensive) he would add, more sensible men.

He wanted to say in Charleston what he could say here. By what right do you of the South get together and enact laws that I or my child should be your slave? Every slave has a right to run away in spite of your laws, and to fight himself away. Were he (Lovejoy) a slave, and were it necessary to achieve his freedom, he would not hesitate to fill up the chasm and bridge it over with the carcasses of the slain.

Mr. Lovejoy—We don't love you.

So it was with the Saviour, they didn't love him.

Gentlemen who talked of dissolving the Union, could no more do it than they could stop the sun. Virginia, instead of clothing herself in spun sheep's-gray, should clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes, on account of slavery, and ought to drink the waters of bitterness.

Mr. Martin of Virginia—If you will come into Virginia, we will hang you higher than did John Brown.

Mr. Lovejoy—No doubt about it.

The House then adjourned.

MORMON REFORMATION.—The Mormons in Illinois, under young Jo. Smith, have held a conference, in which Brigham Young and his followers were denounced as having separated themselves from the Church, and given themselves up so seducing spirits and doctrines of the devil. The Mormons at Salt Lake are to be preached to with a view to turning them from the error of their ways. Young Jo. is to assume the Presidency and secretaryship of the new organization.

COMMISSIONERS ON THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The Governor has appointed Pauli Lathrop of South Hadley, Richard S. Fay of Lynn, and Amasa Walker of North Brookfield, Commissioners to visit and enforce the laws in the several districts in the Commonwealth "where the disease among cattle called Pleuro-Pneumonia may be known or suspected to exist." The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated to stop the disease.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND AT LAWRENCE.—Thursday, the water was drawn off from the canal by which the mills in Lawrence are supplied with water, and a mass of brick fell into the canal at the time of the disaster to the Pemberton Mill was removed, when beneath there was found the body of Mrs. McCann. She was probably carried down with the falling wall through the ice and drowned.

RUM DID IT.—In Philadelphia, a day or two since, a drunken scoundrel while passing along the streets seized a child, only seven years of age, and dashed his brains out on the sidewalk. When arrested the only excuse of the ruffian was that he was drunk.

PRICE OF A WIFE'S HONOR.—Theodore Elmendorf has recovered \$5,000 damages of John L. Green of Poughkeepsie for debasing his wife. Both were men of respectable positions in the community.

DESTROYING A BAD NAME.—The Adams bank has destroyed a large quantity of its old bills, being all those bearing the signature of ex-chancellor Littlefield, the adulterer, and seducer of Mattie Butler.

Small Paragraphs.

The weather for a week past has been characteristic of the season. April showers have been frequent, with occasional gleams of sunshine. April is our most fickle month, but it paves the way for brighter days and sweet-scented flowers.

We notice that the papers are recording the return of Dr. Howe from Canada, where he has been for several months to keep out of the hands of the Harper's Ferry executioners. This is an old story, Dr. Howe having been in Boston all winter attending to his school. He went before the Harper's Ferry investigating committee in February without being harmed.

A woman in Havana recently gave birth to three children—two females and one male. The latter has a beard, and all of them have full sets of teeth. Tha'll do.

There is a factory operative in England, the oldest extant, now in his ninetieth year.—He still works daily.

"They say" the great "Diamond Marriage" is a failure, and that Mrs. Ovidio has withdrawn from the partnership. In the language of Burns she may exclaim—

"What can a young lassie do with an old man?"

The editor of the Buffalo Christian Advocate had hired a new editorial room. His friends stole the key, furnished the apartment luxuriantly, called him into it and gave him fifty dollars to take possession of it. We should like to see the fellows who dared do such a thing us.

In this age of fashion the words of Cowper will forcibly apply to many persons—

"We sacrifice to Dress, till household joys And comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larger clean. Puts out our fires, And introduces Hunger, Frost, and Wo, Where Peace and Hospitality might reign."

The company of New York gold hunters who went to search for gold in the graves of South America have failed in their efforts, several having died, and others are suffering from diseases of the climate. This is the result of running after strange gods.

—There are now before the American people, about 40 candidates for the Presidency. There are about thirty-nine that won't be elected next fall.

The English people are speculating as to who shall be their next Queen. It will be a long time we imagine before they get one more amiable or more prolific than Victoria.

—They have strawberries, radishes, and other luxuries at New York—imported of course. We shall soon have them, and none of your "furri" articles neither.

—The Westfield News Letter advises us to study phrenology, but as we already find a good many bumps in our daily experience we shall hold to our old motto.

The Springfield Republican publishes among its notices of births, "sons to Wm. Onions." It seems by this that Springfield is a good place for raising onions.

Political Items.

The National Convention of the Union party, which meets at Baltimore May 9th, has secured the Front street Theater for five days at the rate of \$100 per day. The front tier of boxes is to be devoted exclusively to the use of the ladies who may wish to be present.

—There are indications of a design on the part of the Union organization to form a combination on Judge McLean for President, and John Bell for Vice President. Mr. Bell, it is understood, gives the scheme or programme his approval. So says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The Democratic National Committee has unanimously resolved that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to change the place for holding the Democratic Convention from Charleston to any other place.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "McLean and Fessenden are mentioned as a ticket with which the doubtful States can positively be carried. The friends of Mr. Seward, however, see no reason as yet for abandoning him."

—Letters received at Washington, recently, from reliable parties in New York, make it certain that Douglass will have a majority of the New York delegation at Charleston on the first ballot. The Douglass men are sanguine, and are betting largely that he will be nominated.

—Virginia is for Hunter over Wise, inasmuch as the former already has a majority of the Charleston delegates, and the State will vote as a unit.

—The Detroit Advertiser says that the recent town and city elections in that State "show an almost unbroken record of Republican triumphs."

—The Indiana delegation to Charleston are to carry their own provisions—cheese, crackers, and Bologna sausages!

—The following is an alphabetical list of the most prominent Opposition candidates for Presidential honors:

Edward Bates, Missouri; N. P. Banks, Massachusetts; John Bell, Tennessee; Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky; John J. Crittenden, Kentucky; H. Winter Davis, Maryland; William L. Dayton, New Jersey; John C. Fremont, California; William F. Fessenden, Maine; Abraham Lincoln, Illinois; Henry S. Lane, Indiana; William H. Seward, New York; F. B. Wade, Ohio.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—The officers of the government assay office in New York say that the adulteration of the precious metals is now carried on to such an extent, that nine-tenths of all the gold ornaments now do not contain, on an average, over 20 per cent of real gold. A heavy gold foil chain, that cost \$80 on Broadway, when melted down at the assay office, yielded but \$8 in gold, the balance being an alloy of copper and zinc. Scarcey one in a hundred of the gold watches sold is intrinsically worth ten per cent, above the cost of manufacture. Truly "all is not gold that glitters."

A FEARFUL AND FATAL FALL.—On Thursday morning, three men and three boys were killed in the coal works of William B. Hays & Co., near Irwin's Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Their names were Thomas Martin, and his sons Robert and John; Michael Gilderoy, and his son James; and James Collins. As they were going down into the shaft, the chains broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom, a depth of 140 feet.

KANSAS TO COME IN.—The bill to admit Kansas into the Union under the Free Constitution adopted at Wyandott last summer, has passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a handsome majority.

THE GREAT FIGHT.—The great prize fight between Heenan and Sayers was to have taken place on the 13th—yesterday. We shall have the result by a steamer ten days hence.

The assaulting party turned round and complained of Mary Sullivan, Betsey Graney and

Spirit of the Press.

The Boston Courier, in an article on the political prospects of the United States, sees a gloomy future, unless the rising generation shall be educated to conservative old fogyism. It fears that some Jackson will arise to seize the helm of government and direct the ship of state into the vortex of despotism. It says—

"Corruption, knavery, demagoguery, are ripe enough in Puritan New England to make us humble and cautious how we attack the sins of others; especially the sins in which we have been partakers. We ought to study diligently the best remedy for the evils that are visible among ourselves, before we undertake to prescribe for our brethren at a distance. And what is the remedy? We reply unquestionably a more useful and thorough EDUCATION."

The "education" which the Courier hints at is an "institutional education"—an education that will reconcile us to slavery and its incresing evils. The Courier is a good instructor in this doctrine.

The Pittsfield Eagle has received a letter from Hall, the man whom Walker of Belcher-town attempted to shoot a few years ago, saying that the story which Walker told to obtain his pardon, is untrue. Hall says he never gaubled in his life, and that he abhors that species of vice. He thinks the Governor and Council have been imposed upon, which may, or may not be true.

The Holyoke Mirror speaks loudly in praise of a concert recently given in that town by Mr. Waters, who has taught singing several terms in this town. It says the audience seemed highly delighted and pleased with the whole performance.

The Springfield Republican advocates a change in mourning costume, especially among females, because black garments are costly and suggestive of gloom. A black ribbon upon a bonnet, like a weed worn upon a gentleman's hat, the Republican thinks, would answer all purposes, and be equally appropriate. The same paper relates an instance of amalgamation in that town, where an ebony African married a quick tempered Irishwoman, who a few days since complained of her dusky lord for brutal treatment, but when the police went after her husband she was loving him so tenderly that she told the officers to "mind their own business."

The Boston Journal has seen a letter from Sandwich, N. H., which states that a man named Harvey Weed, of that place, died at his father's house, March 30, and just before he breathed his last, confessed that he was the murderer of Mr. Parker at Manchester. He said another man held the victim, and he stabbed him. This is all the information on the subject that is contained in the letter. Mr. Parker, it will be remembered, was murdered some fifteen years since, he at that time being an infant.

The above turns out to be a hoax got up for the purpose of injuring a Mr. Weed, who is a candidate for delegate to the Chicago Convention.

—The man purporting to have made the confession is his brother, who is alive and well. A man who would perpetrate such a story is man enough to be the murderer of Parker.

THE VERDICT ON THE OTHER SIDE.—Miss Effie Carstrang has lost her case this time in her suit against Shaw, the rich St. Louis old codger, who at a previous trial was sentenced to pay Effie \$100,000 for a breach of promise.

Testimony was introduced which went to show that Effie's antecedents were not very flattering to her reputation. Indeed she was reckoned one of those grown up women who make it a practice to hunt down rich bachelors or widowers for the sake of their money. Poor Effie! She has appealed from the decision of the court, but we fear she will never see that one hundred thousand dollars.

A PREDICTION.—W. H. Seward, or Governor Banks will be the nominee of the Chicago Convention, Gov. Banks standing a better chance than many people suppose. Stephen A. Douglas will be the nominee of the Charleston Convention. It isn't worth while to predict the success of either party, for we don't wish to discourage any one so early in the campaign.

BUILDING LOTS.—Capt. A. N. Dewey is selling very pretty building lots for houses for \$100 each. He has sold seven or eight this spring and has more to spare. The location is admirable, being on the plain east of the Congregational church.

A SCHOOLMARM'S HONOR VINDICATED.—The Crockett Pioneer says (But we don't know where Crockett is,) that Mr. T. P. Collins, a merchant of that place, published a scandalous piece of poetry about a Miss Whitwell, a schoolmarm. She sued him for \$6,000 damages, and gained the suit. The Jury returned a verdict at midnight. So strong was the public sentiment in favor of the plaintiff that the verdict was received with shouts by the people, the firing of guns, and other demonstrations of gladness.

MEXICO.—The mail brought by the U.S. ship Savannah from Vera Cruz have been received at New Orleans. It is stated that the small pox was raging among Miramon's troops at Medellin. The bark captured by the Indians was the Marie Conception, of Marin's expedition from Havana. A Mexican schooner had also been taken. The decree banishing Americans and confiscating their property has been published at the capitol.

DEATH OF CHARLES STEARNS.—Charles Stearns of Springfield, well known in this vicinity, and who has been before the public more or less for many years of his life, died at the Northampton Insane Hospital on the 11th inst. For a year or two past he has been engaged in writing a history of Springfield. His age was 71.

IF that enemy of mankind, consumption, can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy, such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulence, General Debility, &c., find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots, and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith of Wesleyan University:

Minneapolis, C. Feb. 23, 1853.
Messrs. Seth & Faxon Co.,—Gentlemen: I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some seventeen years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced by the unprejudiced recommendation of Mr. Green to "try one bottle, and if no benefit was received, to discontinue the use."

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial, to the extent of six months, four with a careful observation of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem them as exempt from dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston; and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; J. T. & C. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown,

50 Years! Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters have succeeded for the period of half a century in maintaining its supremacy over all other medicines. It gives immediate relief and action to the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and finds parts to be a powerful and happy antiseptic.

The alterative and purifying action of our medicine upon the Stomach and Bowels, is the means of curing many hopeless diseases, which other medicines have failed to reach; in proof of which we have frequent testimonials from all parts of the country, of our Bitters having cured diseases which have been abandoned as incurable physiologically. Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, &c. Consumption in its early stages, has often been availed by their use. Its unprecedented success, however, is based upon its certain and immediate cure of Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Stomach and bowels, for which it is conceded that Dr. Richardson's Bitters has no rival. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at the Doctor's office, 51 Hanover street, Boston. mld—31y

PAINTING!
The subscriber still continues the Painting business at his old stand on Main Street, and is now prepared to do any kind of work in the line of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, and GLAZING. He also keeps on hand PAINTS, OILS, and other Stock usually found in a Paint Store.

WITH EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and Good Tools he will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. JAMES PERRY.
Palmer, April 14, 1867.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republicans of Palmer are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday evening, April 14, to choose delegates to the District Convention at Northampton on Tuesday, the 17th.

Palmer, April 14, 1857. Per order Town Com.

PLASTER,
FRESH GROUND EVERY DAY.
THE subscribers have on hand on for sale in quantities to suit customers, a superior article of Nova Scotia Plaster, to which they respectfully invite the attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase.

Great Remedies of the Day. The Tolu Anodyne. The Great Neuralgic, Nervous Headache and Rheumatic Remedy, and the UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, for every description of Lung and Throat Complaints.

These Remedies after six years' private use are now fairly before the public. Pamphlets giving a full prospectus of all plans, and testimonials which can in every case be relied on, and to which the proprietors ask the most rigid inquiries, will be found with all dealers. The proprietors in confidence ask all to read the pamphlet, as nothing like justice can be done by a criticism, excepting that of notoriety, which is insensible.

G E N E R A L A G E N T S :
J. W. HENNEWELL & CO. GEO. HUNNEWELL,
7 & 8 Commercial Wharf, 145 Water Street,
Boston, New York.

AGENTS.—Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, S. W. Longley, Belchertown, and dealers generally.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.—Dr. Ham's Aromatic Invigorating Syrup, is the best native medicine of the age, having been used for the past six years with increasing favor. It is recommended for Bad Spirits, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heartburn, Colic, Pain, Wind in the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Melancholy, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance, Female Complaints, and kindred diseases.

The proprietor invites the attention of the trade to this article, and merely asks a trial to test its merits. He would be glad to have Druggists and others call at his office, and examine the medicine for themselves, and also see the testimonials in its favor. Merchants in the South American trade, and others can have it with Spanish labels, certificates, &c.

It is now being extensively advertised through the Eastern and Middle States, and persons in these who have not been supplied, may procure it by calling or writing to me.

General Depot, 48 Water street, New York.

It is put up in one bottles at 50 cents, and in quarts at \$1. A liberal discount to Wholesale and Retail Druggists for cash.

47

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS in Texas.

Travis Co., Texas, June 12, 1854.
Messrs. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Gentlemen:—This is to certify that my mother had been subject to periodical attacks of sick headache for a great many years; all the usual remedies failing to give relief. One of your pamphlets accidentally falling into her hands, she at once determined to try Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by you, and immediately procured a box, from the use of which she received great benefit, and so long as she continued to use them was entirely relieved.

We have now been in Travis Co., Texas, for the last four years, and not being able to procure these valuable pills, her attacks of sick headache have again returned—for some time back has been gradually getting worse—and has determined me to send to you for a few boxes of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. I herewith enclose you one dollar, for which you will please send me Pills per return mail, Address Austin, Texas.

I think you would do well to establish an agency in Austin; the Pills are well known here, and would meet with ready sale.

MURKIN W. HENRY.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.—There are no other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuineness without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Having experimented with a bottle of Spalding's Prepared Glue, and the same having proved itself "A. No. 1," we are now prepared to say to every individual receiving our journal, that a more convenient article to be upon the mantel of every house in our country, cannot be found. For all purposes where the old fashioned glue-pot is required, it is an excellent substitute; it is neater, quicker and cheaper, while it "sticks" better.

BORN.

In Monson, 11th, a son to J. C. MAGUIRE. In Brimfield, 11th, a son to E. W. POTTER. In Ware, 5th, a son to DENNIS CANTILLON.

MARRIED.

In Belchertown, March 14, WILLIAM BARTON and BETSY C. BROWNELL; April 5, DAVID B. DWIGHT and JULIA A. WARD.

In Stafford, 5th, by Rev. T. Borden, LUCAS S. BOWER of Union, and ANN M. BENJAMIN of Stafford.

In Holland, 10th, by Rev. Silas Piper, RAWSON R. ROGERS of Monson, and JANE E. POLLY of Holliston.

In Ellington, Ct., 24, CALVIN EVELYN and Mrs. REBECCA WRIGHT, both of Palmer.

In Ludlow, March 21, by Rev. J. W. TUCK, CHARLES F. GERALD and HARRIET CLEVELAND, both of Thorndike.

At Worcester, 5th, DR. HENRY O. ADAMS of Ware, and MARIA A. CARPENTER of Worcester.

DIED.

In Palmer, March 28, SARAH ABBOTT, 67. In Ludlow, 1st, JEMIMA, 34, wife of Lucien COOKE.

In Warren, 9th, SIMEON KNOWLES, 63, formerly of Hardwick.

In Agawam, 9th, LIZZIE, 56, wife of David TAYLOR.

In West Brookfield, Feb. 23, HATTIE WADSWORTH, 17, 11 months.

In Warren, 5th, LUCY B., 28, wife of Charles C. CUTLER, and daughter of Sidney Adams, of West Brookfield.

At Belchertown, Feb. 9, PATSY WENTWORTH, 89. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

FAMILY GROCERIES, FLOUR, FISH,

SALT, GRASS SEEDS, &c. &c.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY!

MRS. COLLINS

WOULD say to her patrons in Palmer and the adjoining towns that she has returned from New York with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

(Not old goods that have been handed from one commission store to another, until they have passed through half the stores in the State), but New Goods, direct from the importers, which will be sold as low as any others of the same style and quality.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves.

No charge for showing Goods.

Bonnets Bleached and Pressed for the small sum of 17 cents.

PAINTING!

The subscriber still continues the Painting business at his old stand on Main Street, and is now prepared to do any kind of work in the line of

Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, and GLAZING. He also keeps on hand

PAINTS, OILS,

and other Stock usually found in a Paint Store.

With EXPERIENCED WORKMEN

and Good Tools he will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

JAMES PERRY.

Palmer, April 14, 1867.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

Headquarters for Fashions

in

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, SHAWLS,

and

MILLINERY.

184, 186, & 188 MAIN STREET,

April 14, 1867—eow31

Springfield.

To Painter, House Builders,

And Consumers of WHITE LEAD & COLORS.

JOHN T. LEWIS & Brothers, of Philadelphia,

continue to manufacture White Lead and Colors,

of their predecessors, Mord's LEADS & CO.

The White Lead is the same super-

ior quality that has always distinguished

their Lead, and for whiteness and durability

is unsurpassed by any Lead of any manufac-

turer.

Having unequalled facilities for obtaining sup-

pplies direct from the quarries, they are confident

that they can furnish an article superior to any

to be found in Hampshire County. Buyers desirous

of obtaining the best in the market are requested

to examine our stock before purchasing.

PRICE \$ per ton at the Mill.

A liberal discount made to parties buying

five tons and upwards.

GUANO, SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

and other fertilizers on hand, to be sold at mar-

ket prices.

BLANCHARD & DARLING,

Proprietors Belchertown Steam Works.

Belchertown, April 14, 1867—swis.

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE!

HERRICK'S

SUGAR COATED PILLS!

THE Great Healer of Mankind! The whole

World United! Sick People think! After

which, Act!

One box of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,

costing only 25 cents, will last a family six

months, save \$25 in lost time, and not infrequently

the life of some member of the family, the value

of which cannot be estimated in dollars and

cents. Let all Read: TROY, Oct. 23, 1859.

Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir:—Send me by express

three dozen boxes of your Sugar Coated Pills. My

sons leave for Ilaván on Monday. I cannot think

of his going without a supply of your Pills. They

have been our only medicine for over 12 years.

Mrs. J. J. STODDISH.

Herrick's Kid Strengthener, Plasters cure

infants' pains, weakness in breast, sides,

and back. Rheumatic pains in an equally

short period of time. Spread on a beautiful white

lamb skin, their use subjects the wearer to no

inconvenience, and each one will wear from a week

to three months. Pills, family boxes 25 cents.

Plaster on Kid, 18¢—swis.

GOOD ADVICE IN POETRY.—Alice Cary has written four as beautiful lines as can be found in the English language:

Among the pitfalls in our way
The best of us walk blindly;
So, man, be wary, watch and pray,
And judge your brother kindly;

TOO MUCH STUDY.—The school committee have forbidden the assignment of lessons for study out of school in the Boston school for girls. The city physician has become convinced of the alarming evils resulting from such studies.

HOOPS ON HER HEAD.—Queen Victoria wears hoops on her head; her crown being composed of hoops of silver, covered with precious stones. This head dress is valued at half a million pounds, and weighs nineteen ounces.

A BUSY MINISTER.—Besides his labors in the pulpit, Dr. Berrian, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, has married 1065 couple, baptized 2300 persons and attended the funerals of 2500 during his ministry.

A PATIENT GOVERNOR.—The sixteenth child of Gov. Hicks of Maryland was born at Annapolis on Thursday last.

If brevity is the soul of wit, what is the upper leather?

In practicing benevolence we should give as did the widow, with all mite.

In the New Bedford printing offices they call the female compositors calico printers.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in Store and ready for sale
A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extent any display
ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies
to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DRAPELINS,

COTTON AND WOOL do.,

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN PRINTS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SKIRTS, of an entirely new pattern,

LADIES' CLOTHES,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Housekeeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen Table Cloths,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock,
but do believe that in the different departments

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE,

Paper Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpetings,

FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever its verdict we will be content.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—Now in Store
The Largest, Best and Cheapest
assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in Palmer.

All Warranted. Please Call and Examine

J. BOWLES, No. 1, Nassau Street, Palmer,

March 31, 1860.

DAVID F. McGILVRAY & Co.,

(Successors to Brothrod & Co.)

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Nos. 53 and 55 Tremont Street Boston.

All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale

as above. 42-13.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A SESSION AT Teacher's Institute will be held at Brimfield, on Saturday morning, April 23, at 10 o'clock a.m. Members of the Institute will be entertained without charge, and the teachers of the vicinity are invited to be present and to remain during the week.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Board of Education.
Boston, March 14, 1860.

Teachers intending to attend this Institute are desired to send their names previously to Geo. C. Homer Esq., Brimfield.

New London, Willimantic & Palmer Railroad, Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday, July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7.50 a.m., and 1.50 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7.00 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. R. N. DOWD, Sup't.

New London, July 4, 1859.

NEW FIRM!

CROSS & CO.

SPRING OPENING OF

NEW GOODS!

At the Stand formerly occupied by

W. W. CROSS, PALMER.

We are happy to announce that we have opened the

Largest, Richest and Most Desirable

STOCK OF

Spring Dress Goods,

To be found in this vicinity.

A LARGE LINE OF BEAUTIFUL PRINTS,
French, English, and American.

GRAND OPENING

OF

SPRING MILLINERY.

The LADIES are respectfully invited to the opening of Spring Millinery at the NEW MILLINERY ROOMS

of

CROSS & COMPANY,

On WEDNESDAY, April 11.

We have received a large stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods. A large and extensive assort-

ment of

Ribbons, Ruches,

Flowers and Straw Goods,

of all styles, and at prices that defy competition.

We shall be pleased to show all who may favor us with a call. Our Bonnet Rooms should be visited by every one who wishes to procure a

PRETTY SPRING BONNET.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED,

In the best possible manner,

FOR 17 CENTS.

S H A W L S ,

NEW STYLES CAPES & MANTILLAS,

LADIES' CLOTHES,

HOUSEKEEPING

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS,

A large and superb Stock just opened. Those who wish for bargains should call early and pur-

chase THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED DAMASK,

By the Yard,

Doylies, Napkins, Bedspreads,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN.

8000 ROLLS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising some of the choicest selections to be

found in this county, just received. Also

BORDERS TO MATCH.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Particular attention given to this line of business.

CARPETINGS,

We have just completed a new room for the pur-

pose of exhibiting

THE MOST DESIRABLE

LOT OF CARPETINGS

Ever offered in this section of the State.

We have just receive a

NEW LOT

of the

LATEST STYLES,

And invite our friends to make an inspection

of our Goods.

ALSO

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS, &c.,

Making in all a very Complete Stock, we would

invite attention to the same, while we will endeavor

at all times to show you goods particularly

adapted to the season.

Goods Cheerfully Shown at all Times.

We warrant all our goods to be just what

we represent, and will be sold

VERY LOW,

AT ONE PRICE.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

Palmer,

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

Pistols or Bowie Knives.

Just eight hundred years ago this 1860, if history is correct, the age of chivalry dawned. At first the knights fought with lances on horseback; subsequently "gentlemen" fought with small-sabers, and after the invention of gun-powder pistols came into use upon the field of honor." In all cases, however, the challenged party has been allowed the choice of weapons. The custom of fighting with swords gave rise to fencing schools in Europe, and two hundred years ago it was not uncommon to witness in England a raised platform in the highway, on which a vaunting fencer strode back and forth, challenging to combat the passers-by. Chivalry has sadly deteriorated since its primitive age. Then its object was to protect the weak against the strong, to defend the oppressed from the injustice of the oppressor, to make the profession honorable by noble acts. Now it is confined to a false notion of righting imaginary personal wrongs between professed gentlemen.

A new knick has just been developed in modern chivalry—a knick which is likely to damage the code very seriously. A question has arisen whether "gentlemen of honor" shall fight with swords or pistols. Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, and Mr. Pryor of Virginia, a member of the same branch, got into a difficulty last week, which resulted in a challenge from Pryor. Potter accepted the challenge, naming bowie knives as weapons. This took Pryor by surprise, and his friends refused to agree to the use of such weapons, declaring them to be barbarous, and unbecoming "gentlemen." Potter is a large, brave, self-collected man, while Pryor is small in stature, and of a nasty, nervous disposition. He evidently thought he should stand a small chance with such a man as Potter in a fight with bowie knives. But Potter will not recede, so the matter rests for the present. Pryor, however, now publishes a couple of letters (which he didn't send to Potter) in which he accepts the bowie knife and offers to encounter him in a street fight. His friends, he says, would not permit him to fight in that way, and so he shucks behind them to shield his cowardice. The newspapers have taken up the subject in a free discussion as to the propriety of Potter's proposal. "Bowie knives or pistols?" is the question next to the presidential controversy in importance. The discussion may result in a revision of the "code," or in bringing the system of chivalry into universal contempt.

GREAT INSTITUTION.—The *habeas corpus* must be possessed of strange virtues, for it not only frees men who have been kidnapped, but women who have been married off. A Kentucky lady, or girl, was kidnapped, and restored to her disconsolate friends, though much in need of consolation herself. Sam Weller said that next to perpetual motion the *habeas corpus* is the greatest of institutions, and so it proved in this case.

LOVED AND LOST, YET LOVED AGAIN.—Mr. Harrison and Miss Smith were married at Buffalo about two years ago. For some reason or other, not patent on the record, friends meddled with the man, and the wife was induced to desert her husband only eight weeks after marriage. He indignantly procured a divorce. Then she, woman-like, when she had quite lost him, wanted him back again. A correspondence was opened between them, the old love was blown into brightness, and the other day they were for the second time married.

A NASTY HABIT.—We lately recorded the death of a woman in New York from snuff, since we have seen it stated in several papers that the practice is quite common in New York and in the Western and Southern States. An exchange says:

"In one of the public schools of a city on the Ohio river, the young girls were reprimanded, and in some instances punished, for indulging in school hours. They 'dipped' a small tooth brush into the box of snuff and rubbed it upon the back teeth and gums, keeping the mouth almost constantly filled. They called it dipping or rubbing snuff. Women, who, in other respects, were patterns of neatness and propriety, kept the box and brush constantly about them. The invariable excuse made by the young girls in the school spoken of, was, 'My mother dips snuff, and why should not I?'

We have also an account of a young lady of 'sweet sixteen' who used snuff in this way till it became necessary for her to roll it under her tongue as a 'sweet morsel' all the day long. Just think of a young man prospecting for a wife among the young snuff dippers. Think of the savor which would be given to fried meat by a gentle sprinkling of snuff—the seasoning in pies and cake that would fall from the fingers as the precious pinch went into the mouth; yes, think of kissing a pretty looking sweet-heart or bride whose mouth was filled with dirty, nasty, stinking, snuff! The thought is terrible, yet the practice, which is more disgusting is increasing. Of the two it is worse than tobacco-chewing, and both better become hogs than men and women."

A SISTER'S BRAVERY RECOGNIZED.—The gallant young men of Concord and vicinity have presented the sister of Frank B. Sanborn a colt's revolver in respect to her bravery in defending her brother when the United States officers came to take him. The pistol bears the inscription "Sic tuus ad astra," which is a quotation from Virgil, and when translated reads—"Thus men ascend to the skies," or in other words it means "Such is the way to immortality."

STRIKE ENDED.—The shoemakers at Lynn have brought their strike to an end. They have resolved to do the best they can towards getting the prices agreed upon, and to help those who cannot get work. Like all other strikes this has resulted in favor of the employer.

A CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION.—The investigating committee, at Washington, is sifting out democratic rascality in a most successful manner. The facts show that the Buchanan administration is the most corrupt government in existence.

BICK AGAIN.—Judge Taney is sick again. He is now 81, and like the English lawyer who couldn't get his sight restored at 55, by the doctors, he must leave his cure to time.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The long-talked of National Convention of the Democratic party meets at Charleston, S. C., on Monday next. For a week past delegations have been on the way thither, some by rail and others by steamer, in some cases a party hiring a steamboat to take them out and back and furnish them lodgings and board while there. Before next Saturday the candidate will be selected, and the delegates will be on the way home. There is much speculation as to who the candidate will be, but there is a general tendency towards Douglas in all quarters of the democratic organization. He can carry more states for his party than any other man. The South will go for him if nominated, because it considers him better than a Black Republican. The South will have its own candidates at the Convention, and it is barely possible, but not probable, that one of them may be adopted as a compromise candidate. The tone of the southern press has softened greatly toward Douglas, indicating its adhesion to him if the Convention takes him up. His views as to territorial and State rights differ from those of the fire-eaters, yet he is not arrayed against them like Seward or Banks; so if Douglas should become the nominee at Charleston, the majority at the South will go for a third candidate."

A HUMAN MONSTER DESOLATING THE COAST.—A guerrilla chief in the interior of Mexico is desolating many of the unprotected towns, violating the women and slaughtering in cold blood the inhabitants. A letter from the city of Mexico says—

This ruffian, named Rojas, entered the town of Teul on the 26th ult., and at once set to work seizing the population and burning and destroying the place. On the 27th he set to work shooting his male prisoners, and kept at this business for three days, until he had pitched upon a pile of a hundred and sixty dead bodies. During this time he and his men violated all the youngest and best looking of the female population, sacked all the houses of their valuables, destroying them afterwards, and stripped his prisoners of all such articles of clothing as suited their fancy. The parish church of the place was first sacked and then burned, the priest taking the scint in time and making his escape.

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THE COTTON CROP.—There has been a very favorable planting season for cotton, and attention will soon be turned to the next crop, the condition of which must materially affect prices in a few weeks. The receipts at the shipping ports, last week, were 93,000 bales, against 69,000 in the corresponding week last year, and the aggregate up to the last mail date is now 3,956,000 bales, and by telegraph 4,157,000 bales.

BURNING NEGROES.—The Vieksburg Sun of Saturday, March 31st, says that a negro man belonging to Mr. Woodfolk, on Deer Creek, was recently burned at the stake for the murder of a negro woman. All the negroes on that and the adjoining plantations witnessed the burning. "His fate was decreed by a council of highly respectable gentlemen." The spirit of the doomed man was unsubdued. He died cursing his judges.

BANNO BURNEY.—On Monday night, while the express train from Boston to New York was between New Haven and Bridgeport, the baggage car was entered during the temporary absence of the expressman, and a safe containing \$16,000 thrown out by the side of the track. The safe has not been found. The theft was undoubtedly the work of professional thieves.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—On Saturday and Monday, two fellows, calling themselves Charles White of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Wm. Smith of New Haven, passed a number of counterfeit bills on the Franklin County Bank, upon the store keepers of Springfield and Amherst. They were arrested at North Amherst and are now in jail awaiting their just deserts in State Prison.

COULDN'T STAND IT.—A shoemaker in Cleveland recently absconded because his wife had borne him twins. He said his wife had "played him that caper before, and he wouldn't live with a woman that served him so." Poor fellow!

INDECRIMINATE PARDON.—Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, has, with the consent of the State Senate, pardoned 24 convicts, sentenced to undergo a variety of punishments, for crimes of all grades, including murderers, incendiaries, &c.

ATTACKED BY A COW.—Reuben Crapo, a boy nine years of age, was attacked by a cow in New Bedford, and tossed about on the animal's horns until one of his legs was broken in two places and he was otherwise bruised and mangled.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The body of an Irishman in Williamson named Cannon, who disappeared about six weeks ago, was found in the river near the upper bridge, in that village last week Tuesday. His hands were tied, and foul play is suspected.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A convention of the Republicans of the tenth congressional district was held at Northampton on Tuesday, at which Hon. George Ashmun of Springfield, and Erastus Hopkins of Northampton, were chosen delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. John Wells of Chicopee and Horatio G. Knight of Easthampton, were chosen substitutes. No district in the State will be more ably represented than the tenth. Mr. Ashmun is a host in himself. His large experience in political and public life eminently fits him for a leading man in the convention. At any rate, the people of the district and State will be willing to rest the responsibility in such hands as his.

The Baltimore Patriot says that the recent elections have impressed upon the democracy at Washington the fact that their presidential nomination is a question of political life and death, and that accordingly Douglas and Orr is the ticket now in the ascendancy.

Grant Thorburn is suggested as the presidential candidate of the third party, but he isn't eligible, as he was born in England. Besides he's 90 years old, and so is too young and irksome for the steady old gentlemen who are saving the Union, and serving themselves. They don't wish to be troubled with boys.

The Savannah Republican, which is not a rabid pro-slavery journal, declares it is a great mistake to suppose that the Southern States will submit to issues got up by politicians, and vote for Douglas under the fear of death. It says southern people "have no choice between Douglas and Seward, and the abolition race head and bloody bones will scare nobody at this day," so that if Douglas is nominated at Charleston, the majority at the South will go for a third candidate."

Mr. Orr of South Carolina, has the best chance of getting the democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency, should Mr. Douglas head the democratic ticket. Winslow of North Carolina is also talked of for Vice President.

It is reported that Senator Clingman of North Carolina expresses the opinion that Mr. Douglas will win the Charleston nomination.

Mr. Buehman is said to have consented, reluctantly, to be a candidate at Charleston; in order to save the democracy from defeat. How kind !

IS THIS A FREE COUNTRY?—In Hartford county, Maryland, the grand jury has found indictments against several persons for receiving incendiary documents, or rather for reading newspapers and books that came from the North. T. B. Hall was found guilty of the crime of receiving the New York Tribune and indicted, the modern inquisitors having decided that the Tribune, Sunday School Advocate, and Helper's Book were incendiary under Maryland laws. The punishment is no less than ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary! The same jury indicted S. Walton for having a copy of the "Impending Crisis" and loaning it to a neighbor; Daniel Tucker for circulating the Sunday School Advocate in his class containing an article copied from John Wesley's anti-slavery writings, and a tree colored man for taking the Tribune.

Think of that! A christian cannot read the Sunday School Advocate nor John Wesley's writings without being exposed to ten years imprisonment! We ask seriously if this is a free country?

A RUM WAR.—The people of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Minn., have been under a great state of excitement for a week, in relation to the liquor traffic amongst them. The immediate cause of the trouble was the death of a young man by the delirium tremens. A clergyman of the place preached a sermon in which he advised the citizens to take the law into their own hands, and exterminate the traffic. Two days afterwards his church was burned down by an incendiary fire. A committee of citizens then gave notice to the dealers that they must close their business, and the dealers were preparing to make forcible resistance if they were molested.

JEALOUS OF HIS WIFE'S COUSINS.—Patrick Kildan, waiter, out of business, and his wife, occupied an elevated apartment in a New York tenement house, and during the frequent absence of his husband she received the visits of two young men, whom she called her cousins. Kildan could not find out the relationship, became troubled in mind, applied at an apothecary's for some arsenic, but was hoaxed by the man of pills and potions, who put up for him a paper of washing soda, which, when taken, created some confusion in his stomach, but did not kill him.

LOCK YOUR DOORS.—This is the advice of the Charleston Mercury to the people of that city, who are to entertain the democratic delegates next week. It says they (the delegates) will deserve more watching than hospitality, which isn't very complimentary to the honesty of the untried. The Mercury probably judges the delegates by the office-holders who have been pilfering from the public crib for years. The advice is not inappropriate.

JUDGMENT TO A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—In Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., a few days ago, a merchant was knocked down, jumped upon, and left for dead, by a machinist, who had discovered a criminal intimacy between the merchant and his wife.

THE NORWALK DRAW.—It seems that the Norwalk drawbridge cases are not all disposed of yet. The Superior Court in Hartford, Judge Storrs presiding, is trying a suit against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, claiming \$25,000 damage for the death of Jacob G. Vaudenter of New Jersey, by the disaster. The case is defaulted, and the hearing is before the Judge as to the amount of damages.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Henry K. Oliver of Lawrence, Hon. Chas. A. Phelps of Boston, Hon. Chas. W. Upham of Salem, Geo. B. Emerson, (present treasurer), and Hon. Joseph White (one of the Bank commissioners) are candidates for secretary, in place of Gov. Boutwell, who has resigned.

WHERE THERE IS REST.—The remains of Stevens and Hazlitt (whose real name was Harrison) lie at Eaglewood, side by side, between the graves of James G. Birney, Abolition candidate for President of the United States, and Arnold Buffum, President of the first American Anti-Slavery Society.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The express train from St. Louis for Chicago Thursday night, broke through a trestle-work bridge, near Springfield, Ill., instantly killing two men who were riding in front of the baggage car. The engineer and firemen were badly hurt.

A NEW DISEASE.—A new cow disease has broken out at Pawtucket, the symptoms of which are, difficulty breathing, swelling of the body, and apparent derangement of the organs of the throat, giving the animal the appearance of being choked as with an apple a turnip or any object which a cow would be expected to swallow.

SUPPRESSED DEATHS.—Mr. Isaac Foster of Medway, while in the town meeting at that place Tuesday, fell down and expired almost instantaneously. Mr. Warren Foster of Hopkinton, son of the deceased, when informed of his father's death, fell back and expired on the spot. Mr. Isaac Foster was 69 years of age, and his son 25 years.

RWARD FOR A DESAPERATE.—One thousand dollars reward is offered for the detection of a man who recently deserted his wife in Memphis, Tenn., taking with him a little daughter, a negro and a parson—one Mrs. Calboun, alias Marion C. Hatch.

A CARPENTER COWHIDED.—At Woburn on Thursday evening, a carpenter who had succeeded in ruining a young woman, was attacked and severely cowhided by the indignant mother of the girl.

OBITUARIES.—We have on hand several obituary notices, which we are obliged to lay one side for the reason that we do not publish such notices unless paid for.

SMALL PARAGRAPHS.

The Mormons not only practice polygamy, but sell their wives when an opportunity offers. One man sold one of his women for a load of pumpkins, to be paid at the next harvest, but before the crop was gathered he got sick of his bargain and took the woman back, preferring to keep his pumpkins.

The profits of the India rubber business stretch out enormously, the stock of the Ford company at New York, whose par value is \$100 is now worth \$300. A pair of shoes which cost only nineteen cents sell for \$1.00.

Burnham, the liquor agent, has gone into insolvency. His largest debts were contracted for liquor, and notwithstanding its "extension" he has made a failure.

A girl who was recently arrested at South Troy, Vt., for stealing her employer's *unmentionables*, took "leg bail" whilst the court were taking dinner, much to the discomfiture of the court, and the enjoyment of the "boys."

A fire broke out in the woods near Ottawa Centre, Michigan, a few days since, and the wind blowing a gale, the fire spread with such rapidity that the whole town was endangered, and the inhabitants saved it from destruction only by the greatest exertions.

A child recently born in Vermont, is the son of seven fathers and six mothers, all living, to wit:—one father, two grandfathers and four great grandfathers; one mother, two grandmothers and three great grandmothers.—What a progeny the great grandfathers must have!

The people of Connecticut were recently startled by a thunder storm while the snow was falling. The most reasonable explanation given is that the thundering was occasioned by the late election. At least the Republicans claim a "thundering victory."

The delegates to the Charleston Convention are carrying their own liquors, which seems to be unnecessary, as it is authoritative announced that the bars in that city will be kept open day and evening, Sundays and all.

There is a negro pilot on Alabama waters whose skin is changing from a jet black to the fairest white.

We should not brood over troubles.

Shakespeare says—

"To mourn a mischief that is past and gone
Is the next way to draw new mischief on."

The recent cold snap was occasioned by a snow storm up North. The arctic gods won't get in genial humor for a month yet.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, said in the Senate, the other day, that he would go for the education of slaves if the North would only stop "agitation." We think if the slaveholders should educate their chattels there would be greater agitation at the South than the Senator ever before witnessed.

The Springfield Republicans will issue an evening edition of its daily during next week, to give its readers the news from Charleston.

Newstead Abby, Byron's English home, is to be sold at public auction on the 18th of June next.

King Victor Emanuel has just entered his 41st year, having been born on the 14th of March, 1820.

The young Queen of Portugal lately asked her husband at dinner what wine he preferred, "Port-wine!" was the reply.

They are having busy times at Gloucester, as from fifty to sixty sail of vessels are fitting away for Cape North—a new enterprise.

The "SONS OF HAM" IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from Richmond, Va., dated the 10th inst., says that considerable excitement has prevailed among the colored population, caused by the arrest of some dozen or more, for holding secret meetings, with the avowed purpose of devising the best means to get free. The party arrested call themselves "Sons of Ham"; nevertheless the Richmond police were too smart for them, and not one saved his bacon.

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BRIMFIELD.—Last Tuesday a child of James T. Brown of Brimfield, eighteen months old, was severely burned by tipping a bowl of hot fat into its bosom. The mother had been frying cakes and had just turned the hot fat into a bowl upon the table.—C. M. Ward has opened a custom boot and shoe shop in the center of the

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail, in our changeable climate, at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in WISTAR'S BALSAM to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this sooths, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From Benjamin Wheeler, Esq., Deputy Master at South Royalston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1869.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston:—Gents: Although unsolicited by you, I cannot refrain from adding my testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the spring of 1858 I was most severely afflicted with a hard dry cough, with its usual accompaniments of night sweats, completely prostrating my nervous system, and producing such a debilitated state of health, that after trying medical aid to no purpose, I had given up all hopes of ever recovering, as had also my friends. At this stage of matters I was prevailed upon to try Wistar's Balsam, though with no belief in its efficacy. Its truly wonderful curative properties, and before using two bottles the effect was almost magical. My cough entirely left me, the night sweats deserted me, hope once more elated my depressed spirits, and soon I had attained my wonted strength and vigor.

Thus has this Balsam, as has often been remarked by persons conversant with the above facts in this vicinity, literally snatched me from the yawning grave. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the selected.

Very respectfully, BENJ. WHEELER,
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston;
and for sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B.
Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs;
J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley,
Belchertown, 49.

Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—Fleming Bros., Proprietors.

THESE great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated, and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant pain under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that altho' the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatism, they all arise from diseases of the Liver; and if you would relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, prepared only by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.—There are no other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

LIVER STABLE REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Livery Stable to the NASSOWANNO BARN,

where he will keep HORSES & CARRIAGES,

As usual, and let them at reasonable prices.

It will also furnish feed for horses any length of time. WILLIAM FULLER,
Palmer, April 21, 1869.—if.

NOTICE.—The inhabitants of the town of Palmer are hereby notified to bring in to the subscribers, Assessors of said Palmer, on the first day of May next, at the Town House, said Palmer, a true list of their polls and of all their estates, both real and personal (not exempt from taxation) of which they are possessed on the first of May, 1869.

JOHN FOSTER, Assessors
HIRAM CONVERSE, of
E. J. CRANE, Palmer,
Palmer, April 21, 1869.

A CARD.—Capt. Timothy Forrell takes this method to return his thanks to the citizens of Thorndike, for their timely aid in saving his house from being destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Palmer, April 16, 1869.—if.

New Grain & Feed Store in Monson.—ADDISON THOMPSON takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the store owned by Flint & Packard near the Monson Depot, where he found a good assortment of

Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Groceries, also Guano, Lime, Plaster, Cement, &c., &c. Having purchased my stock of Goods in the city of New York, where I expect to be furnished from time to time with the best the market affords, I only ask my friends to call to say if they can do them good. ADDISON THOMPSON.

Monson, April 16, 1869.—if.

GRAND OPENING

OF

SPRING MILLINERY.

The LADIES are respectfully invited to the opening of Spring Millinery at the

NEW MILLINERY ROOMS

OF

CROSS & COMPANY,

On WEDNESDAY, April 11.

We have received a large stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods. A large and extensive assortment of

Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers and Straw Goods, of all styles, and at prices that defy competition.

We shall be pleased to show all who may favor us with call. Our Bonnet Rooms should be visited by every one who wishes to procure a PRETTY SPRING BONNET.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED, in the best possible manner,

FOR 17 CENTS.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY!

MRS. COLLINS

WOULD say to her patrons in Palmer and the adjoining towns that she has returned from New York with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

(Not old goods that have been handled from a commission store, to another, until they have passed through half the stores in the State), but new goods, direct from the importers, which will be sold as low as any others of the same style and quality.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves. No charge for showing Goods.

Bonnets Bleached and Pressed for the small sum of 17 cents.

See advertisement

17-18

SEDUCTION AND MURDER. Another melancholy case of scandal has just transpired in Chicago. A lumber merchant seduced a young German girl who lived in his family, and sent her to a distant town to have an abortion performed. She died from the effects of the treatment, a hasty burial was attempted and defeated by a sexton's persistency; the police interfered, and the whole affair is now made public in the Chicago papers. The victim's name was Kate Wilmuth; she was eighteen years of age and a dressmaker. The seducer is in the Pike's Peak gold mines.

A SONNAMBULIST THROWING BRICKS.—Joseph Daggett, a young man in West Thompson, Conn., rose in his sleep, Sunday night, crawled through the attic scuttle to the roof of the house, commenced loosening the bricks from the chimney, and throwing them upon the roof. His father alarmed by the noise, called him sharply by name, when the son awoke, lost his balance, and fell to the ground. He escaped serious injury.

KILLED BY RUM.—The Pittsburg police recently entered a house in that city where they found a man laying dead on the floor and his wife, who was very drunk, was by his side pouring rum down his throat to resuscitate the dead. The man died from the effects of rum.

RUSH TO THE GOLD MINES.—The Western papers state that the rush to Pike's Peak this spring will probably exceed that of last year. The Chicago Journal estimates that by the first of July there will be fully 50,000 expected gold miners at the mines, or on their way thither.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.—Which of these occasions the victim the most suffering? The dyspeptic will say the former. It is therefore a common fact that Oxygenated Bitters cures this most distressing complaint.

BORN.

At Sevierville, R. I., 13th, two sons and a daughter to Mrs. STOTT.

At Webster, 14th, triplets to THOMAS MORRIS.

MARIE E.

At Springfield, 16th, by Rev. N. Stinson, Edward Bishop and Maria S. Bentz.

At Brimfield, 5th, ANDREW CALKINS of Monson, and AUGUSTA HOWARD of B.

At Deerfield, 8th, by Rev. Dr. Crawford, JAMES M. ATKINS of Montague, and MARY B. HUTCHINS of D.

At Somers, 19th, by Rev. Geo. A. Oviatt, FRANCIS OTTER of West Stafford, and MARINA S., daughter of Jude Pomeroy, Esq., of Somers.

DIED.

In Ware, 17th, JOHN GOULD, 71.

At Thompsonville, Ct., 13th, FLYNT MOUTON, 60, formerly of Monson.

At Monson, 13, H. ALVIN UNDERWOOD, 61.

At Agawam, 15th, MARY KIRKLAND, 72.

At the Northampton Insane Hospital, 18th, SAMUEL BENJAMIN, of Springfield, 36.

At Springfield, 13th, STANLEY PATRICK, 52, overseer of the city almshouse, 15th, EXECUTIVE STANLEY, 63; THOMAS HOWARD, 37; 17th, LOUISA S., 34, wife of Chester R. Chaffee.

NOTICE.—The School Committee of Palmer met in the office of General Collins, in Thompsonville, on Monday, April 23, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of examining the school buildings and grounds for the coming year. The committee require all teachers that expect to be engaged in the public schools, through the summer and fall terms, to be present and be examined as to their skill and ability, any teacher to be employed who does not have a certificate signed by the present school committee, will be rejected.

Respectfully, JOHN H. STORRS.

Ward, April 12, 1860.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

NEVER

Have we offered such a Stock as now.

Beautiful new patterns in

Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry,

English and American Three Plys,

Superfines, Supers,

and an immense variety of all the cheaper grades.

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS

OF ALL KINDS.

PAPER HANGINGS

FOR THE MILLION!

The old system abolished of large profits on

Papers. We shall sell Papers as we do our other Goods at a small profit and large quantities.

R E A D :

20,000 Rolls, best Blanks, very handsome, 8cts.

10,000 " Ground, extra, 10 "

10,000 " Satin, 12 to 15 "

5,000 " Gilt, 37 to 100 "

BORDERS! BORDERS!

DECORATIONS!

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!

Altogether the Largest and Best Stock in Springfield.

TIN-KHAM & CO.,

184—186—188—Main Street,

April 7, 1863. 3t. eow.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber would give notice that he has located himself in Thorndike village, where he is prepared to receive and execute all orders for

House and Sign Painting, Graining,

and Paper Hanging.

All done in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Also old Caned Bottom Chairs reseated, and made nearly as good as new.

J. W. NEWCOMB.

Thorndike, March 24, 1863—3w*

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS!

THE Great Healer of Mankind! The whole World United! See People think! After

which we have never seen any thing like it.

One box of Herrick's Sugar Coated Life

Pills, costing only 25 cents, will last a family six months, save \$25 in lost time, and not unfrequently the life of some member of the family, the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Let all Read:

Thos. Oct. 28, 1860.

Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir—Send me by express three dozen boxes of your Sugar Coated Pills. They are for me.

Yours truly,

JAMES PERRY.

Palmer, April 14, 1860.

PLASTER, FRESH GROUND EVERY DAY.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale in quantities to suit customers, a superior article of Nova Scotia Plaster, to which they respectfully invite the attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase.

Having unequalled facilities for obtaining supplies direct from the quarries, they are confident that they can furnish an article superior to any to be found in Hampshire county. Buyers desirous of obtaining the best in the market are requested to examine our stock before purchasing.

PRICE \$3 per ton at the Mill.

AT a liberal discount made to parties buying five tons and upwards.

GUANO, SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, and other fertilizers on hand and for sale at market prices.

BLANCHARD & DARLING,

Proprietors Belchertown Steam Works.

Belchertown, April 14, 1860—6w.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves.

No charge for showing Goods.

Bonnets Bleached and Pressed for the small sum of 17 cents.

See advertisement

30—ly

WHAT IS IT?**HEAD QUARTERS****MILLINERY GOODS.****J. H. STORRS**

Would announce that he has fitted up Rooms expressly for the Millinery Business in all its branches,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

At the Stone Building, opposite the Bank,

WARE, MASS.,

To which he will call especial attention.

\$500 WORTH OF

BOYS, HELP YOUR MOTHER.

We have seen from two to six great hearty boys sitting by the kitchen stove, toasting their feet, cracking nuts or jokes, while their mother, a slender woman, has gone to the wood pile for wood, or the well for water, or for provision for dinner; this should not be so.

There is much work about the house that is much too hard for women. Heavy lifting and hard extra steps should be done by those more able. Boys, don't let your mother do it all. Dull housework is irksome enough at best. It is long work, too, it being impossible to tell when it is quite done, and then on the morrow the whole is to be gone over again. There is more of it than one would think. If some busy all-day housekeeper, with an inconvenient house, would count her steps for one day and let us have the result in miles. Let it be noted how many times she goes into the cellar, to the wood pile, to the pump, and especially from the stove to the pantry.

A LIFE SAVED BY A PARROT.—The Syracuse Journal of February 25th, says: On Thursday last, while Mrs. Zimmerman, who resides at No. 59 Mulberry street in this city, was cleaning the mantle-piece, her clothes took fire, which so frightened her that she could not give the alarm, and had it not been for a faithful parrot which was in the same room, who cried fire, fire, fire! thus gave the alarm to a lad in the yard, who rushed in and put out the fire. Mrs. Zimmerman must have been badly burned. As it is, she escaped without any serious injury to her person.

SNOT HIS MORNIN'—Mrs. St. Ofen, living near Mount Carroll, Ill., was accidentally shot a few days since, by her own son, a boy about ten years of age. The little fellow picked up a gun standing in a corner of the room and leveling it at his mother, said "Ma, I'm shoot you"; and before she could snatch the gun out of his hands, it went off, the ball taking effect in her side, and causing a wound of which she soon died.

THE LAST OF THE PIRATES.—It is said that one of Lafitte's men recently died in Florida. His name was Juan Reira, and he was eighty years old. Born in Minorca, he sailed for America; the vessel was taken by Lafitte, and he, with other passengers, was compelled to serve under the black flag. One day in Barataria Bay, he had permission to go to New Orleans, and once off, he never returned to the ship.

ABORIGINAL FREAK.—A Deaf and Dumb Indian boy named Stephen Stevens, called at a house in Smithfield, R. I., on Friday last, where, after drinking some fire-water, he knocked down and robbed the owner of the house. For this aboriginal attempt to procure money, Stevens was sent to the House of Correction for six months. He hails from Oldtown, Me.

DO NOT TO-DAY WHAT YOU WILL REPENT OF TOMORROW.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in Store and ready for sale

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extantany display

ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

COTTON AND WOOL DR.

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN PRINTS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SHIRTS, of an entirely new pattern,

LADIES' CLOTHES,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Housekeeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen Table Cloths,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock,

but do believe that in the different departments of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE,

Paper, Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpetings,

FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever its verdict may be.

Palmer, March 24, 1859.

New London, Willimantic & Palmer Railroad, Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday, July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic, Norwich and N. London, at 7:30 a.m., and 1:30 p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7:00 a.m., and 1:30 p.m. R. N. POWD, Sept.

New London, July 4, 1859.

NEW FIRM!

CROSS & CO.

SPRING OPENING OF

NEW GOODS!

At the Stand formerly occupied by

W. W. CROSS, PALMER.

We are happy to announce that we have opened

Largest, Richest and Most Desirable

STOCK OF

Spring Dress Goods,

To be found in this vicinity.

A LARGE LINE OF

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS,

French, English, and American.

SHAWLS,

NEW STYLES CAPES & MANTILLAS,

LADIES' CLOTHES,

HOUSEKEEPING

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS,

A large and superb Stock just opened. Those who wish for bargains should call early and purchase.

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED DAMASK,

By the Yard,

Doylies, Napkins, Bedspreads,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

RIVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN

8000 ROLLS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising some of the choicest selections to be found in this county, just received. Also

BORDERS TO MATCH.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Particular attention given to this line of business.

CARPETINGS,

We have just completed a new room for the purpose of exhibiting

THE MOST DESIRABLE

LOT OF CARPETINGS

Ever offered in this section of the State.

We have just received a

NEW LOT

Of the

LATEST STYLES,

And invite our friends to make an inspection of our goods.

ALSO

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS, &c.,

Making in all a very Complete Stock, we shall invite attention to the same, while we will endeavor at all times to show you goods particularly adapted to the season.

Goods Cheerfully Shown at all Times.

We warrant all our goods to be just what we represent, and will be sold

VERY LOW,

AT ONE PRICE.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

A MHERST, BELCHER-R. B.

On and after April 1, 1860, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 7:30 a.m., connecting at Palmer at 9:00 a.m., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4:00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6:15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Franklin, Greenwich and China; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland.

W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

To Painter, House Builders,

And Consumers of WHITE LEAD & COLORS.

JOHN T. LEWIS & Brothers of Philadelphia,

continue to manufacture WHITE LEAD & Colors,

and other specially qualified manufacturers,

and by their predecessors, Mordt Lewis & Co.

The White Lead is of the same super-

ior quality that always distinguishes

their Lead, and for whiteness and durability

is unsurpassed by any Lead of any manu-

facture.

Particular attention is called to the fact

that Messrs. John T. Lewis & Brothers' Lead

is put up full weight, and every keg contains

the quantity marked upon it, and as is the

customary way of charging for weight

of keg, as well as lead.

The Cottont-Green, Yellow, Blue,

Reds, &c., can be depended upon, not only

as regards their brilliancy and fastness of color,

but for their uniformity—the same to-day, yester-

day, as to-morrow.

For sale by all the principal dealers in Paints

throughout New England, and by

THAYER, BRIGANT & FIELD,

32 India Street, Boston.

It has never been surpassed by any country store

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to

examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever

its verdict may be.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

New London, Willi-

mand & Palmer Railroad,

Summer Arrangement! Commencing Thursday,

July 4, 1859. Trains leave Palmer for Willimantic,

Norwich and N. London, at 7:30 a.m., and 1:30

p.m., or on arrival of trains from Springfield and Albany. Trains leave New London, at 7:00 a.m., and 1:30 p.m. R. N. POWD, Sept.

New London, July 4, 1859.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. CANTILLON, Draper & Tailor.

Having received my Winter stock of Goods, which I offer to the public cheaper than can be bought ready made. No machine used, and all my goods are warranted and made in the latest styles which can be found in any city.

W. S. B. HOPKINS, Attorney and Coun-

selor at Law, and Life Insurance Agent. Of-

fice in the Bank Building, Ware, Mass.

A. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

SAMUEL BLAIR, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. A large assortment of Gold and Silver Goods kept constantly on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Palmer, Jan. 2, 1859.

M. W.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME X.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

NUMBER 50.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

—NY—

F I S K & G O F F .

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. For Six months Two Dollars; for three months \$8 Cents.

ADVERTISING.—The space occupied by twelve lines of advertising type constitutes a square. For one square, one week, 75 cents; for two or three weeks, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion of the same, 75 cents. Legal notices, 10 cents; insertion of these rates. Special and obituary notices 10 cents per line. A discount made to yearly advertisers. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

JOHN PRINTING OF NEARLY every description, and in the newest styles, promptly executed.

WHY YOUNG MEN LEAVE THE FARM.

Why do they?—that's the question. One leaves because fiddling is liable to get his clothes all wet—another because he wants to see what he never has seen and never can see on a farm—the busy street and its exciting scenes. Another thinks the farm intolerably dull, and a bar-room, dark as Egypt, with tobacco smoke and full of men he can neither love nor trust, preferable—he takes his choice. Another having read of a Dick Turpin, but never of Downing, desires fame and goes to work away from home for it.

Soberly—we live in an age of wonderful transitions. Great changes take place. The old German who said, when they succeeded in building a turnpike across the Alleghenies, he would be ready to die, has lived to see the turnpike and numerous railroads across those mountains completed. The last fifty years has set a wonderful many wheels in motion. All these innovations call for men—able-bodied men—men with brains as well as mouths. This call has been met. The men have been given that were needed for onward progress. When men of brains and good habits are wanted, where should we turn for them sooner than to the farm? The young men of the farm have been called, and many of them have obeyed the call—to-day they are guiding in some way the engine of progress.

As husbandmen we are the losers. The highest bid takes not only the young man but his sister, and away they go from the farmhouse. What can we do to keep them? Stop the wheels of progress? Stop ears and engines and abolish the great wants which have called our boys to a more immediate reward than we could offer? No! we will let the want exist—we will let the age want our boys, and thank God they are not gone in any crabbish crusade of adventure, but are laboring on, *a la Dick Turpin*.

But the promises heretofore held out, are less glittering than of yore. True, California yet remains, and golden adventure is found 'neath nearer shadows, yet the promises of success are less glittering than they were. We prophesy that the change will retain boys on and return boys to the farm. Welcome them.

Another reason why boys leave the farm, is because the girls—their sweethearts—ask it. Where is the girl of spirit, education and beauty, who is preparing and looking forward, hoping first of all to win a farmer? Where is the girl, who is educating herself as understandingly in her part of the business of farming as many of our young men are? The educated young lady's daughter to the manor born, I mean. Who are the heroes on whom the first matrimonial prizes desire to leap? Are they farmers? Are they? Make this true and your boys will stay at home. Make it true and there will be a knight-errant rush for the plough and the pruning hook. Educate your daughters right, and your boys will serve seven years for them. —*Country Gentleman and Cultivator*.

A MARVELOUS MEMORY.—The capabilities of the human mind often border on the marvellous, as may be seen in the following incident relating to Humboldt, told by Bayard Taylor in a recent lecture. The mind of Humboldt was described by the lecturer as "almost a phenomenon." Macaulay, it was said, was able to recite the whole of "Paradise Lost" from memory, and yet the memory of Humboldt must be admitted to have evinced greater things. Indeed, he was never known to forget anything. A traveller recently returned from Jerusalem, had found, in conversation with Humboldt, that the latter was as thoroughly conversant with the streets and houses in Jerusalem as he himself, whereupon he asked the old man how long it was since he had visited Jerusalem; to which the latter replied:—"I have never been there, but expected to go *sixty years ago*, and prepared myself!"

THE NEW EL DORADO.—The Washoe silver mines, lately discovered in California are attracting thousands from the Pacific coast. But the value of the mines is frequently speculative. A correspondent writes:

"Everything bears the appearance of California in 1849. Red shirts and grey are moving to and fro with blankets, pick and pan. In the towns rude houses are hastily thrown together. The saloons are crowded. Gambling is conducted openly—faro and monte tables are in active operation in every camp, and heavy betting indicates an abundance of money. However there is more prospective wealth than present coin. Men have claims in their own pockets. Everybody talks rich. I have seen no man yet who thinks himself worth less than \$50,000, but I have seen, a good many get trusted for drinks and meals."

A VINE WORTH HAVING.—A poor woman in the county of Santa Barbara, Cal., has but one grape vine. This bore, in 1857, five thousand bunches of grapes, each bunch weighing over a pound, yielding her the handsome sum of four hundred dollars. When a girl, on leaving Monterey for her present home, she picked up a vine-cutting to drive her mule. This cutting she planted on her arrival, and after the lapse of seven years, such is the result.

AN EASY FORTUNE FOR THE VICTOR.—Barnum has dispatched an agent to England, to have an interview with the winner of the great prize fight, and offer that illustrious victor a large sum to exhibit himself, with the champion's belt and other trophies, for a few weeks, at the Museum.

A SPIRITED BOY.—A mile or so from town a man met a boy on horseback, crying with cold. "Why don't you get down and lead the horse?" said the man, "that's the way to get warm." It's a b-b-borrowed b-horse, and I'll ride him if I freeze."

"I Wish He Would Make Up His Mind."

I wish he would make up his mind, ma,
For he don't know which belongs to him;
I'm sure I have hinted quite strongly
that I thought of changing my state;

For a sweet heart he's really so backward,
I can't bring him out though I try;

I own that he's dreadfully good tempered,
But then he's so dreadfully shy!

When I speak about love and a cottage,
He gives me a glance of surprise;

And if I hint of a marriage,

He blushes quite up to his eyes!

I can't make him jealous—I've tried it—

And it's no use my being unkind,

For that's not the way, I'm certain.

To get him to make up his mind.

I've sung him love sonnets by dozens,

I've worked him both slippers and hose;

And we've walked by moonlight together,

Yet he never attempts to propose!

You really must ask his intention,

Or some nice beau I must find;

For indeed I won't tarry much longer,

For one who can't make up his mind.

Early Spring.

Oh, sweetly now the season is change!

From dark and grim to lightsome eves!

The happy birds have longer range,

And later twitter on the eaves.

The face of nature still is grave,

The dint of biting frost is there;

But shining laurels boldly wave.

Their welcome to a milder air.

The earth looks soft, as if beneath,

The sun's increasing warmth had power;

And soon shall pierce the tender sheath

Which holds the perfect snow-drop flower.

Dear is the earliest dawn of spring—

This hint of future ecstasy—

The thrushes feel it first, and sing

Enraptured on you naked tree.

I would that like them could pour

Songs sweet as my heart's delight!

And when earth's winters all are over,

I hope to hail a spring as bright.

GRIZEL COCHRANE.

A TALE OF TWEEDMOUTH MOOR.

When the tyranny and bigotry of the last James drove his subjects to take up arms against him, one of the most formidable enemies against his dangerous usurpations was Sir John Cochrane, ancestor of the present Earl of Dundonald. He was one of the most prominent actors in Argyles rebellion, and for ages a destructive doom seemed to have hung over the house of Campbell, enveloping in common ruin all who united their fortunes to the cause of its chieftains. The same doom encompassed Sir John Cochrane. He was surrounded by the King's troops—long, deadly and desperate was his resistance; but, at length, overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned to die on the gallows. He had but a few days to live, and his jailer waited but the arrival of his death-warrant to lead him forth to execution. His family and his friends had visited him in prison, and exchanged with him the last, the long, the heart-breaking farewell. But there was one who came not with the rest to receive his blessing—one who was the pride of his eyes, and of his house—even Grizel, the daughter of his love. Twilight was casting a deeper gloom over the gratings of his prison-house, he was mourning for a last look of his favorite child, and his head was pressed against the cold, damp walls of his cell to cool the feverish pulsations that shot through it like stings of fire, when the door of his apartment turned slowly on its unwilling hinges, and his keeper entered, followed by a young and beautiful lady. Her person was tall and commanding, her eyes dark, bright and fearless; but their very brightness spoke of sorrow—or sorrow too deep to be wiped away; and her raven tresses were parted over an open brow, clear and pure as the polished marble. The unhappy captive raised his head as they entered.

"My child! my own Grizel!" he exclaimed, and she fell upon his bosom.

"My father! my dear father!" sobbed the miserable maiden, and she dashed away the tear that accompanied the words.

"Your interview must be short—very short," said the jailer, as he turned and left them a few minutes together.

"God help and comfort thee, my daughter!" added the unhappy father, as he held her to his breast and printed a kiss upon her brow.

"I had feared that I should die without bestowing my blessing on the head of my own child, and that stung my more than death; but thou art come, my love—thou art come!

and the last blessing of thy wretched father."

"Nay! nay! forbear! forbear!" she exclaimed; not thy last blessing—not thy last. My father shall not die!"

"Be calm! be calm, my child!" returned he; "would to heaven that I could comfort thee, my own—my own! But there is no hope—withn three days, and thou and all my little ones will be—"

Fatherless—he would have said, but the word died on his tongue.

"Three days!" repeated she, raising her head from his breast, but eagerly pressing his hand—"three days—then there is hope—my father shall live! Is not my grandfather the friend of Father Petre, the confessor and master of the king; from him he shall beg the life of his son, and my father shall not die!"

"Nay! nay! my Grizel," returned he; "not deceived; there is no hope; already my doom is sealed;—already the king has signed the order for my execution, and the messenger of death is now on the way."

"Yet my father shall not!—SHALL not die!" she repeated emphatically, and clasping his hands together—"Heaven speed a daughter's purpose!" she exclaimed; and, turning to her father, said calmly—"We part now, but we meet again."

"What would my child?" inquired he, eagerly, gazing anxiously on her face.

"Ask not now," she replied, "my father ask not now; but pray for me, and bless me—but not with thy last blessing."

He again pressed her to his heart and wept over her neck. In a few moments the jailer entered, and they were torn from each other's arms.

On the evening of the second day after the interview we have mentioned, a wayfaring man crossed the drawbridge at Berwick, from the north, and, proceeding down Marygate,

sat down to rest upon a bench by the door of an hostelry on the south side of the street, nearly fronting where what was called the "Main Guard" then stood. He did not enter the inn, for it was above his apparent condition, being that which Oliver Cromwell had made his head-quarters a few years before, and where, at a somewhat earlier period, James the Sixth had taken up his residence, when on his way to enter on the sovereignty of England. The traveler wore a coarse jerkin fastened round his body by a leather girdle, and over it a short cloak composed of equally plain materials. He was evidently a young man, but his beaver was drawn down, so as almost to conceal his features. In the one hand he carried a small bundle, and in the other a pilgrim's staff. Having called for a glass of wine, he took a crust of bread from his bundle, and, after resting for a few minutes, rose to depart. The shades of night were setting in, and it threatened to be a night of storms. The heavens were gathering black, the clouds rushing from the sea, sudden gusts of wind were moaning along the streets, accompanied by heavy drops of rain, and the face of the Tweed was troubled.

"Heaven help thee, if thou intendest to travel far on such a night as this," said the traveler to the sentinel at the English gate, as the sentinel passed him and proceeded to cross the bridge.

In a few minutes he was upon the borders of Tweedmouth, which, for miles, presented a desert of whins, fern, and stunted heath, with here and there a dingle covered with thick brushwood. He slowly toiled over the steep hill, braving the storm, which now raged in wildest fury. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind howled like a legend of famished wolves, hurling its doleful and angry echoes over the heath. Still the stranger pushed onward, until he had proceeded about two or three miles from Berwick, when, as if unable longer to brave the storm, he sought shelter amidst some crab and bramble bushes by the wayside. Nearly an hour had passed since he sought this imperfect refuge, and the darkness of the night and the storm had increased together, when the sound of a horse's feet was heard, hurriedly plashing along the road.

The rider bent his head to the blast. Suddenly his horse was grasped by the bridle, the rider raised his head, and the traveler stood before him, holding a pistol to his breast.

"Dismount!" cried the stranger, sternly.

The horseman, benumbed and stricken with fear, made an effort to reach his arms, but, in

the bridle, grasped the breast of the rider, and dragged him to the ground. He fell heavily on his face, and for several minutes remained senseless. The stranger seized the leather bag which contained the mail for the north, and, flinging it on his shoulder, rushed across the heath.

Early on the following morning, the inhabitants of Berwick were seen hurrying, in groups, to the spot where the robbery had been committed, and were scattered in every direction around the moor, but no trace of the robber could be obtained.

Three days passed, and Sir John Cochrane yet lived. The mail which contained his death-warrant had been robbed, and, before another order for his execution could be given, the intercession of his father, the Earl of Dundonald, with the King's confessor, might be successful. Grizel now became his almost constant companion in prison, and spoke to him words of comfort. Nearly fourteen days had passed since the robbery of the mail had been committed, and protracted hope in the bosom of the prisoner became more bitter than his first despair. But even that hope, bitter as it was, perished. The intercession of his father had been unsuccessful, and a second time the bigoted, and would-be despotic monarch had signed the warrant for his death, and within little more than another day that warrant would reach his prison.

"The will of Heaven be done!" groaned the captive.

"Amen!" returned Grizel, with wild vehemence; but my father shall not die!"

Again the rider with the mail had reached the moor of Tweedmouth, and a second time he bore with him the doom of Cochrane. He spurred his horse to its utmost speed, he looked cautiously before, behind, and around him; and, in his right hand he carried a pistol ready to defend himself. The moon shed a ghostly light across the heath, rendering desolation visible, and giving a spiritual embodiment to every shrub. He was turning the angle of a straggling copse, when his horse reared at the report of a pistol, the fire of which seemed to dash into his very eyes. At the same moment his own pistol flashed, and his horse rearing more violently, he was driven from the saddle. In a moment the foot of the robber was upon his breast, who, bending over him, and brandishing a short dagger in his hand, said:

"Give me thine arms, or die!"

The heart of the king's servant failed within him; and, without venturing to reply, he died as he was commanded.

"Now, go thy way," said the robber, sternly.

"With thee leave me thy horse, and leave with me the mail—lest a worse evil come upon me."

The man therefore arose, and proceeded toward Berwick, trembling; and the robber, mounting the horse which he had left, rode rapidly across the heath.

Preparations were making for the execution of Sir John Cochrane, and the officers of the law waited only for the arrival of the mail with his second death-warrant, to lead him forth to the scaffold, when the tidings arrived that the mail had again been robbed. For yet fourteen days, and the life of the prisoner would be again prolonged. He again fell on the neck of his daughter, and wept, and said:

"It is good! The hand of Heaven is in this!"

"Said I not," said the robber, (and for the first time she wept aloud) "that my father should not die?"

The fourteen days were not yet past, when the prison doors flew open, and the old Earl of

Dundonald rushed to the arms of his son. His intercession with the confessor had been at length successful; and, after twice signing the warrant for the execution of Sir John, which had as often failed in reaching its destination, the king had sealed his pardon. He had hurried with his father from the prison to his own house—his family were clinging around him shedding tears of joy—and they were marveling with gratitude at the mysterious provi-

dence that had twice intercepted the mail, and saved his life, when a stranger craved an audience. Sir John desired him to be admitted, and the robber entered. He was habited, as we have before described, with the coarse cloak and coarser jerkin; but his bearing

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

Around the House.

The season has come when everybody who lives in a house, cottage or cabin should "slick up" around his premises, that the home to which he retires when the business of the day is finished should be as inviting and pleasant as possible. It costs very little time and less money, to add many pleasant features to the homes we live in. It is not your large, costly dwellings, with pillared fronts and blinded windows, that are most attractive. If neatness and taste around one of these are wanting the colossal dimensions and labored architecture are bereft of their charms. The laborer's rustic cot, with its moss covered roof, its weather beaten sides, if it only exhibits the hand of taste in its surroundings—in the honey-suckle twining around the window, the bough of flowers in the garden, the green, grassy door-yard, with lilacs and tulips blooming in the corners, or the Sweet Williams and Bouncing Bets exuding their perfume at the door ways, is more attractive, more home-like than one of these.

The traveller along the road never fails to fashion his opinion of the inmates of a dwelling by the looks of things around the house. His eyes dwell with pleasure on the tidy appearance of a door-yard and the cultivated flower bed, no matter how low the cottage roof or how brown its unpainted sides. On the other hand he does not fail to express his disgust at the slovenly appearance which prevails around some costly mansion. There are no roses blossoming under the windows nor shrubs or trees in the door-yard, no flower beds in the garden, but instead, there are pigs rooting at the front door, a wash tub is on the steps, an old cart or dilapidated wagon is standing in the yard, and decaying logs, boxes, and rubbish are scattered here and there in front and behind the residence. The wayfarer does not hesitate to designate the humble dwelling of the poor laborer, as a home of comfort, while he would choose instead of the great white house with its appearances of sloth and negligence. There is no apology for neglect of this sort.—No home is so humble that it cannot be surrounded with pleasant features and be made a home to which one may go with feelings of happiness. It costs nothing to remove every unsightly object lying around the house—to rake the grass—to plant flowers in the garden—to train a rosebush or morning glory over the window—to rear a rustic arbor for a vine—in fine, to do a hundred little things which will add beauty and comfort to the place we call home. Flowers in the door-yard, flowers in the garden, flowers at the window, indicate a home of care and happiness. Nob'ry can be cross and ugly where flowers bloom and shed their fragrance on the air—no housewife can scold and fret at her husband or the children where roses and Sweet Williams reflect their smiles of loveliness in her countenance; no husband can be crabbed and have the blues where tulips (two lips) and Bouncing Bets greet him with their sweetness at morning, noon and night; no children can grow up dirty, untidy and unfit to kiss a dozen times a day where there are flowers to sweeten their tempers and inspire them with a love of the beautiful. Plant flowers, then, around your dwelling, reader, so that it may become a little paradise to you and your family—where every summer breeze will wait to your senses a healthful fragrance; where the rising sun will be greeted with opening buds, where morning dew drops will glisten like jewels on expanding petals; where the industrious bee will come to collect its honied sweets, and the humming bird, with its golden wings, hover around for its daily food. God has given us flowers to make beautiful our pathway through life, to adorn our homes, to sweeten our cares. Let them be used for this purpose and the world will be full of beauty and happiness—

Tis a lovely thought to mark the hours
As they float in light away,
By the opening and the folding flowers
That lead to the Summer's day.
One leaf falls, so do I—drown'd by flower,
Shutting in turn, may leave
A lingerer still for the sunset hour,
A charm for the shaded eve."

CHILD EATEN BY RATS.—On Saturday night a young woman in the New York Bellevue Hospital was delivered of a child, and before morning a drove of rats entered the bed and ate off the child's nose, its upper lip, toes and half of one foot. The mother was so weak that she could offer no resistance, but the rats. The child was dead when found, but the doctors thought it was born alive. There seems to have been gross negligence in leaving a woman alone to suffer in that way.

PUNISHMENT.—Last Tuesday morning a prize fight occurred on an island in New York harbor, between Ed. Wilson and Harry Gibbons. The fight lasted an hour, occupying fifty-nine rounds. The parties had their fun for nothing, for the judges decided it to be a draw game.

BULLYING A KING.—The pope of Rome has issued a bull excommunicating the King of Sardinia for conspiring against his holiness to deprive him of his temporal power. The old fool really believes that he can shut the King out of heaven by his bull.

SHOT DEAD.—The United States Marshal, Arms, was shot dead at Topeka, Kansas, on Saturday, by a man named Ritchie, whom he was attempting to arrest on an old charge of robbing the post office.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—A man named Paul McDermott was arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday last, charged with violating the person of a little girl only 7 years of age, the daughter of Mr. Charles Brennan.

DEATH OF A USEFUL MAN.—Mr. Sylvester Judd died at Northampton on Tuesday the 17th, at the age of 72. Many years ago he was editor of the Hampshire Gazette, and at the time of his death was writing a history of Hadley. He has always been a valuable member of society.

The President Makers at Charleston.
The National Democratic Convention met at Charleston on Monday last. The first day was spent in quarrelling over double delegations. On Tuesday a committee of the Convention agreed upon Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, as President of the Convention.—

—That philosopher, Horace Greeley, and a man named Owen, are discussing the subject of divorce, Horace contending that married folks should stick together, while Owen argues that they shouldn't so stick any longer than they can agree to. Meanwhile people are getting stuck together and divorced as usual, without heeding the discussion.

—The Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country, will be attended by nine gentlemen of honor and one of the Queen's Secretaries of State, who will probably be the Duke of Newcastle.

—The lowest bids for the construction of Mr. Beecher's new church in Brooklyn, foot up \$14,470; add \$50,000 for "shrinkage" and the expense is stated.

—There are now in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown 512 convicts, a larger number than it ever contained.

—The Worcester Transcript asks, "Are we worse than our fathers?" That depends on how bad our fathers were. In some cases we think the old gentlemen were worse than their children are.

—A Berkshire paper has a good deal to say about the valuation committee which is to "set" during the recess of the legislature. We have no doubt the committee will "set" long enough to hatch something that will peep in our pockets.

—Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, who was led astray by one of the numerous frail women of Boston, has been forgiven by his church in Bangor, Me., who now declare him entitled to all the privileges of a member in good and regular standing.

—Here is truth in a nutshell by an old poet:

"Who breathes, must suffer, and who thinks must mourn,

And he alone is bless'd who ne'er was born."

—A young clerk in New York carried a pistol in his pocket, and in going home one day leaped across a gutter, when his pistol fell out of his pocket, and, striking upon the sidewalk, exploded, the ball of which entered Letitia Kneel's hand as she was walking past. There is no greater proof of cowardice than carrying deadly weapons.

—An eclipse of the sun will take place next July, which will be total in the vicinity of Labrador.

—A New York court has decided that a minister may be dunned when he is preaching.

—The people of Lexington, on Thursday, last week, celebrated the anniversary of the Legislature of 1861 for renumereration.

At present the

district within a radius of about three miles in the town of North Brookfield, and to the farm of Mr. Cheeney in Belmont. In North Brookfield the number of cattle diseased and exposed is about 400—three hundred at least have the disease in mild or severe form.—The commissioners have expended about \$4000 in killing cattle, but finding that the appropriation of \$10,000 would soon be exhausted without stopping the plague, the method above stated will be resorted to. The disease is contagious and has been carried from one herd to another in the clothes of persons visiting the diseased stock. This disease is one of the scourges of Europe; a million cattle die annually if it there, worth at the least calculation \$25,000,000; and should it obtain full headway here, the cost to this State would be many thousand dollars annually. It appeared in England in 1841, but the energy of the race inhabiting that land keeps it in check there. In Ireland it is more prevalent. On the continent it is epidemic and cannot be exterminated. Here, as yet, happily, it is not so, and prompt measures now, with the enactment of the required quarantine laws hereafter, may rid this country of the dangers which attend the appearance of this plague among us.

BARBAROUS AFFAIR.—A most revolting case of human butchery occurred at Carrollton, Ky., on Friday night last. A Mrs. Bunson, whose husband is a laborer, being in a critical condition, a young man named Holloway was sent to the city for a physician.—Holloway, knowing no particular one, called upon a German named Hanek, who had a doctor's sign hanging at his door. Hanek and another miser named Forrest repaired to the house and commenced operations, which in their details are too revolting to publish. Suffice it to say that such was the barbarity used nearly to deprive Mrs. Bunson of her life. Hanek, finding much difficulty, procured a rope, and, placing it about the child's neck, he and Forrest pulled upon it so hard as to sever the head from the body, and leaving the woman still undelivered. He then tied the rope to one of its arms, and thus finished the operation. The affair caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and the Coroner, upon the investigation, committed Hanek and his accomplice to jail upon the charge of murder.

SIX CHILDREN BURNED.—On the night of April 2, the house of Mrs. Ragan, in Richland county, Wisconsin, while she was absent at a neighbor's, was burned to the ground, and six children perished in the flames. The largest was 11 years of age. Mrs. R. lost her husband about three months ago.

A FRUIT YEAR.—The builts on the trees indicate an abundance of fruit this year, and nothing can make the crop surer than cold weather in April and the fore part of May. It is the early warm weather and cold storms in May that ruin fruit in New England.

FIVE CHILDREN IN TWENTY MONTHS.—A negro woman on the plantation of a gentleman near Columbus, Ga., has, in the last twenty months given birth to five full-sized and healthy children—two at one, and three at another birth—all alive and doing well.

COURT COSTUME.—The court dress of an American in England is now simply the ordinary dress of an American citizen, with the addition of a plain dress sword. A courting dress is the same, minus the sword.

THE COAL FIELDS.—It is estimated that the coal fields of North America are capable of supplying the world with fuel for ten thousand years. By that time the cleared forests will have grown up again.

Small Paragraphs.

Astronomers have come to the conclusion that the dark spots upon the moon are large forests, and this opinion dispels another opinion that the moon is a barren waste without even a man in it.

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PALMER AND VICINITY.

TUE slips in the Baptist church will be let at auction next Monday evening.

STATE ALMSHOUSE.—Number of inmates at present time 514, men 63, women 88, boys 230, girls 133.

INSANE.—Betsey Grancey, who was recently sent to jail from this town for selling liquor, has been pardoned out, it appearing that she was insane. She is now in the Northampton insane asylum.

A NEW SNOW.—G. M. Stacy has opened a stove and tin shop in Waite's block, south of the railroad bridge. Mr. Stacy was formerly in the store business here and is well known to our citizens.

FIR APPOINTMENT.—Luther B. Bliss of Wilbraham has been appointed assistant U. S. Marshall, to assist in taking the United States census for 1860 in the towns of Wilbraham, Longmeadow, and Springfield.

NEW GOODS.—Cross and Co. have a new arrival of Spring goods this week. They intend to keep everything that is wanted in the dry goods line and sell cheap. See their advertisements.

HOME AGAIN.—Calvin Torrey, with his family arrived here from St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday. He went out there about a year since. We understand that he is to have a \$1500 berth under Gen. Whitney in the custom house.

ACCIDENTS.—Last Sabbath James Hawks of this village, while driving a fractious horse, was thrown from the wagon and hurt upon the head.—The same day, while Mr. Green of Monson was driving through this village, the forward axle became detached from the body, and the horse ran. He succeeded, however, in stopping him before anything serious occurred.

ADVENTURE OF A LITTLE GIRL.—A business firm in Utica, last week, in improving the front of their store, put in a couple of plate-glass windows, valued at \$100 each. A little girl, after making some purchases, hastily started to leave the store, and, mistaking one of the windows for an outlet, rushed against it, shattering the glass into innumerable fragments.—In her fright she ran away, but soon returned to beg of the merchants not to harm her. She was pleasantly assured that no harm should be done her for the accident when her little heart appeared to overflow with gratitude.

OFFICIAL VOTE.—The official vote of Connecticut is declared as follows:—Buckingham (Rep.) 44,538; Seymour (Dem.) 43,910; scattering 10. The whole vote is 88,355, which is 9,599 larger than last year and 1,060 larger than in the Presidential election of '56. Gov. Buckingham's plurality is 51, and his association on the ticket is 100. Capt. Almy and his wife, John Simonis, treasurer of the railroad, Geo. Pitche, brakeman, and a boy named James Murray, were killed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred on Monday, on the Iron Mountain railroad, Mo., near Jefferson Barracks, between a construction train and a special train conveying the St. Louis board of health to quarantine. Dr. Klier, clerk of the board, John Simonis, treasurer of the railroad, Geo. Pitche, brakeman, and a boy named James Murray, were killed.

WINTER IN THE LAT OF MAY.—On the 9th inst., Mr. David Brunly, Sen., of Greenville, Tenn., was united in marriage to Miss Anna Davis, living somewhere in the same vicinity. The bridegroom was 73 years of age and the blushing bride 15. It would be safe to bet that Mr. David Brunly, Sen., is worth a good sum in the bank.

A ROAD DISAPPEARS.—A piece of new road in Concord, Mass., which has been in use about five years, suddenly disappeared on Tuesday forenoon. It was laid out across a swamp and was some six to seven rods in extent. A man and one horse team were at work on it at the time, and had a narrow escape.

A CHATTEL DISCOVERED.—A negro was put into a box at Nashville last week and shipped to Cincinnati, the intent of the parties being to make him free. On the arrival of the train at Seymour, Ohio, careless handling started off a part of the cover and disclosed the fugitive, who was sent back to bondage.

ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT.—A young girl in North Adams, Mass., elavered to "elope" from that place, a few nights since, with a member of Allen's dramatic company. She appropriated her mother's silk dress for the tour, and had got to the ears, when her intended flight was discovered and prevented.

A FEAT IN DENTISTRY.—Last Saturday, Rinaldo Goff, a young lad of this village, while waiting for the cars at the depot, dropped the reins of the horse he was driving, and while reaching over the dash board to pick them up, the horse kicked him in the mouth, knocking out all his upper teeth except a few double ones. The blow knocked the boy over into the wagon and rendered him senseless for an hour. The horse ran from the depot into the livery barn where he is kept, the boy falling from the wagon in the passage, but escaping further injury. It was a foot (feet) in dentistry not frequently performed.

SAVING OF A LIFE.—There is a noble organization of true women in Philadelphia, who under the name of Rosine Association, have, during twelve years of their existence, rescued and restored to their friends 634 of their own sex. This has all been accomplished unostentatiously and as a labor of love.

VENUS, JUPITER AND THE MOON.—The planet Venus was eclipsed by the moon on Tuesday evening about half past eight. The occultation lasted about an hour. Venus may now be seen on the meridian any clear day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The planet Jupiter was eclipsed by the moon on Thursday at midnight in Maine, New Hampshire, and some of the British Provinces. In this vicinity the planet appeared very near the moon, but was not eclipsed. The disturbance of the weather hereabouts indicated that something unusual was going on.

AN OLD SOLDIER GONE.—N. W. Lyon, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his residence in Easton, Conn., on the morning of the 18th inst., in his 101st year. He was engaged in the Commissariat Department of the Army for some time.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT STOPPED.—The passage of a law prohibiting theatricals on Sunday, under penalty of imprisonment, and fine to the amount of \$500, has caused a considerable stir among the Germans in New York.

SPREAD OF THE CATTLE DISEASE.—It is stated that the pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance among the cattle in Middleton, Essex county. Dr. E. S. Phelps has lost one cow, and others are sick with the same disease. It was not known that they had in any way been exposed to this disease.

McLane's VERMIFUGE IN TEXAS.—Hear what the proprietor of the "Star Hotel" has to say of the wonderful effects of McLane's Vermifuge:

"STAR HOTEL," CENTREVILLE, Texas, Aug. 22, 1854.

Snow Drifts.—There are still snow banks eight feet deep on the mountains in Washington; Sunapee and Goshen, N. H. They are found on the southeast side of the summits, where the heavy drifts were lodged by the northwest winds of the winter.

A THIEF FOR LIBERTY.—Miss Anne Logan, suspected of burglary in Norwich, Ct., escaped from the officer by plunging into the river and swimming a quarter of a mile. But she was arrested next morning.

FOUND.—The safe belonging to Adams & Co.'s express, which was thrown out of the baggage car on Monday night last week, has been found. A hole was cut through the bottom, and the money taken out.

A REMARKABLE EVENT.—Thieves broke into the sanctum of a German newspaper office in New York on Monday night, and stole \$300. It is very singular that a newspaper publisher had so much money.

A CLERGYMAN ON TRIAL.—Rev. Jacob Hardeau is on trial at Belvidere, N.J., for poisoning his wife.

FOUNDED AT LAST.—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve around in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Hear what the proprietor of the "Star Hotel" has to say of the wonderful effects of McLane's Vermifuge:

"STAR HOTEL," CENTREVILLE, Texas, Aug. 22, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.—I feel it my duty to make the following statement: Several of my children have been well for the last week or two. I called at the "Big Mortar" to get some Oil of Wormseed and other truck to give them for worms. The druggist recommended McLane's Vermifuge prepared by you, but having heretofore tried every Vermifuge, in my knowledge, without advantage, I told him it was not worth while, as my children appeared proof against them all. He said to take a bottle, and offered if he done no good to refund the money. To satisfy him I did so, and the effect was so much better than expected that I got another bottle, and the result was most astonishing. Three of my children discharged a great number of the largest worms I ever saw. To a young man who was a maid earlier, who was weak, puny and poor as a snake, for a month or so, I gave two doses, which brought away from him at least a pint of what is called stomach worms! Strange as this may appear, yet it is as "true as preaching." How the boy stood so long as his bid, with ten thousand "bots" gnawing at his stomach, is the greatest wonder to me. All these cases are now doing well. No doubt the lives of thousands of children have been saved by the timely use of this most extraordinary medicine. Don't fail to give it a trial.

THURSTON.—At Springfield, in and for said county, on the fourth Tuesday in April, A. D., 1861, Reuben L. Nichols, Executor, having presented for allowance his second account of the administration of the estate of Daniel Nichols, late of Springfield, in said county, deceased, deceased. Ordered, that the fourth Tuesday in May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned as the time for considering said account, at a Court of Probate to be held at Springfield, in said county; and that said Executor give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Palmer Journal, printed in Palmer, Mass., published to be three days at least before said time, that they may be present and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed.

JOHN WELLS.—Judge of Probate & Insolvent. A true copy—attest. WM. S. SHURTLETT. Register. April 28, 1861.

CROCKERY.—A large invoice of Crockery received this week by CROSS & CO.

New Grain & Feed Store in Monson.—ADDISON THOMPSON takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the store owned by Flynt & Packard near the Monson Depot, where he can be found a good assortment of

Flour, Grains, and all kinds of Groceries.—Also Guano, Lime, Plaster, Cement, &c., &c. Having purchased a stock of Goods in the city of New York, where I expect to be furnished from time to time with the best the market affords. I would like my friends to call to satisfy them that I can do them good. ADDISON THOMPSON.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.

The LADIES are respectfully invited to the opening of Spring Millinery at the NEW MILLINERY ROOMS

On WEDNESDAY, April 11.

We have received a large stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods. A large and extensive assortment of

Ribbons, Ruchos,

Flowers and Straw Goods,

of all styles, and at prices that defy competition.

We shall be pleased to show all who may favor us with a call. Our Bonnet Rooms should be visited by every one who wishes to procure a PRETTY SPRING BONNET.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED,

in the best possible manner,

FOR 13 CENTS.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY!

MRS. COLLINS

WOULD say to her patrons in Palmer and the adjoining towns that she has returned from New York with a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

(Not old goods that have been handed from one commission store to another, until they have passed through half the stores in the State), but New Goods, direct from the importers, which will be sold as low as any others of the same style and quality.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves.

No charge for showing Goods.

Bonnets Bleached and Pressed for the small sum of 17 cents.

DRESS GOODS!

DRESS GOODS!

DRESS GOODS!

Elegant New Spring Dress Goods received this week by CROSS & CO.

PARASOLS!

PARASOLS!

PARASOLS!

A large and extensive assortment of Parasols, new and beautiful styles, just received by CROSS & CO.

GENTLEMEN, we have just received the Spring Style of GENTS' SILK HATS. Call and see them at CROSS & CO.'s.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and diseases from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affectations, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue, slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Spirits, Itchy Skin, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Melancholy, Delirium, Tremens, Intemperance, Female Complaints, and kindred diseases.

The Proprietor invites the attention of the trade to this article, and merely asks a full disclosure of its merits. He will be glad to see Druggists and others at any office, and examine the medicine for themselves, and also see the testimonials in its favor. Merchants in the South American trade, and others can have it with Spanish labels, certified, &c.

It is not being extensively advertised through the Eastern and Middle States, and persons in these who have not been supplied, may procure it by calling or writing to the

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

ARE A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION.

THEY ARE SAFE AND NEVER FAIL.

TO REMOVE ALL OBSTRUCTIONS,

AND CURE ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

WHEN THE DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

THEY ARE A BLESSING AND A CURE,

AND CAN BE SENT BY MAIL

FOR \$1 AND 6 POSTAGE STAMPS.

AGENTS.—G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

Boxes 25 cents. Plasters, or kid 15cts.

See advertisement.

It is put up in packages at 50 cents, and in quarts at \$1. A liberal discount to Wholesale and Retail Druggists for cash.

47

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

To soothe the torments of acute disease—to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave's brink the victim of consuming disease—is a noble mission; and this mission Herrick's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pill—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters, or kid 15cts.

See advertisement.

It is a criterion of success, I hope to do bus-

iness with you another year. It is a dem-

onstrated fact that the Hardware, like the

Rum trade, is one of the growing institu-

tions of Palmer.

AT 25 CENTS A BOX

AGENTS.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook; Palmer; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware.

Palmer, April 21, 1860.

25cts.

SPRING DELAINES.—Any quantity of Spring Delaines just opened, and selling for 10 cents a yard, at CROSS & CO.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We have received a large addition to our stock of Spring Clothing, and are selling Cheaper than the Cheapest.

NEW SILKS,

Just received by CROSS & CO.

THE PRETTIEST BONNET,

May be had at CROSS & CO.

THE Best and Latest Styles

of DRESS GOODS

CROSS & CO.

Housekeeping and Domestic Goods

CROSS & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A good assortment al-

ways on hand at CROSS & CO.

The Place to Buy Anything Cheap

Is at CROSS & CO.

NOTICE.—The inhabitants of the town of Palmer are hereby notified to bring in to the subscribers, Assessors of said Palmer, on the first day of May next, at the Town House in said Palmer, a true list of their polls and of all their estates, both real and personal (not exempt from taxation) of which they are possessed on the first of May, 1861.

JOHN FOSTER, Assessors
HIRAM CONVERSE, Assessors
E. J. CRANE, Palmer.
Palmer, April 21, 1861.

CARPETINGS!

CARPETINGS!

Of the newest patterns, call and see them at CROSS & CO.

HAMPDEN ss.—At a Court of Probate held on Saturday at Springfield, in and for said county, on the fourth Tuesday in April, A. D., 1861, Reuben L. Nichols, Executor, having presented for allowance his second account of the administration of the estate of Daniel Nichols, late of Springfield, in said county, deceased. Ordered, that the fourth Tuesday in May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned as the time for considering said account, at a Court of Probate to be held at Springfield, in said county; and that said Executor give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Palmer Journal, printed in Palmer, Mass., published to be three days at least before said time, that they may be present and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed.

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WOULD say to her patrons in Palmer and the

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GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

(Not old goods that have been handed from one

commission store to another, until they have

Good Night.

Good Night? Ah! no; the hour is ill
Which severs those it should unite;
Then it will be good night.
How can I call the lone night good,
Though thy sweet wishes wing its flight?
Be it not said, thought, understood,
That it will be good night.

To hearts which near each other move
From evening close to morning light,
The night is good; because, my love,
They never say good night.—Shelley.

A WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED.—Frank Wright, who killed his wife at Woodville, R. I., last fall, while in a fit of intoxication, has been sentenced to thirty years hard labor in the State Prison, and thirty days solitary confinement.

Monthly nurses would make excellent philologists; they have such an eye for detecting resemblances between a parent stock and its derivatives, which no one else can discover.

A fair reputation is a plant, delicate in its nature, and by no means rapid in its growth. It will not shoot up in a night like the gourd of the prophet, but like that gourd it may perish in a night.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Has now in Store and ready for sale
A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS,

Far surpassing in richness and extent any display
ever before made on our counters.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies
to our unsurpassed exhibition of

DRESSGOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' POPLINS,

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

COTTON AND WOOL do.,

VALENCIAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN PRINTS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

50 Plain and Striped Talmas,

100 SKIRTS, of an entirely new style,

LADIES' CLOTHES,

COLLARS, AND SETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Housckeping Goods,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, all Widths,

Brown and White Linen Table Cloths,

Diapers, Crashes, &c.

We have no desire to overrate our Stock,
but do believe that in the different departments of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

WOODEN & STONE WARE,

Paper Hangings, Painted Shades, Carpetings.

FLOUR, FISH, TEAS, &c.,

It has never been surpassed by any country store

We respectfully ask a discriminating public to examine and pass judgment upon it, and whatever its verdict we will be content.

Palmer, March 24, 1860.

New London, Willimantic & Palmer Railroad.
Arrangements:—Commencing Thursday, April 3, 1860, trains will run as follows:—Leaves Palmer at 8 A.M.; leaves Palmer for Amherst at 2:00 P.M.; connects at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4:00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Danbury; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland.

W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

To Painter, House Builders,

And Consumers of WHITE LEAD & COLORS.

JOHN T. LEWIS & Brothers, of Philadelphia, continue to manufacture White Lead and Colors of the same reliable qualities manufactured by their predecessors, Mord'k Lewis & Co.

The White Lead is of the same superlative quality that has always distinguished their Lead, and for whiteness and durability is unsurpassed by any Lead of any manufacturer.

Particular attention is called to the fact that Messrs. John T. Lewis & Brothers' Lead is put up full weight, and every keg contains the quantity marked upon it, and not as is the custom generally, of charging for weight of keg as well as lead.

Their Colors—Green, Yellows, Blues,

Reds, &c.—can be depended upon, not only

for their uniformity—the same to-day, yesterday and to-morrow.

For sale by all the principal dealers in Paints throughout New England, and by

THAYER, BRIGHAM & FIELD.

32 India Street, Boston.

Lewis' FURN. WHITE LEAD.

FINE LOT

BOUGHT AT

HEAP

DOWN,

ELEGANT,

FRESH,

GOOD IN

HANDSOME

IN GOOD

JUST the things

KINDS and

COOT at and

MAY be found

NOW, Particularly,

OVER the

PALMER,

QUEER Place,

ROUND as

S'HOP of all

TURN a

UNDER all

VERY profitably

WE shall try to

XACTLY the

YOU to examine

& FIND THEM AS CHEAP AS ANY.

M. W. FRENCH & CO.,
McGilvray's Block, deal in

Dry Goods and Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GAITERS & SLIPPERS,

PAPER HANGINGS & CARPETS,

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

FAMILY GROCERIES, FLOUR, FISH,

SALT, GRASS SEEDS, &c. &c.

A Splendid Assortment of STAPLE

AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

—AT—

C. S. WILCOX'S

EMPORIUM

Just received from the New York and Bos-

ton markets, consisting of all the lat-

est Styles and Novelties of the

Season, in

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES,

TRIMMINGS,

DOMESTIC GOODS

&c., &c., &c.,

To which the attention of purchasers is respect-

fully solicited, pledging myself to sell them as

CHEAP as can be found in any other Store in the

State of Massachusetts.

C. S. WILCOX.

Warc, Sept. 25, 1859.

Great Excitement in Springfield!

CAUSED BY THE

GREAT SILK SALE,

AT

TINKHAM & CO.'S.

From the recent great N. Y. AUCTION SALES,

we have received an immense stock of

RICH DRESS SILKS,

New and beautiful Spring Styles—choice colors—

which we are selling at a great discount from cost

of importation, and from 25 cents to 75 cents a

yard less than the lowest of former prices.

IT WILL PAY

For every Lady who wishes a Silk to come to our

Store, if she resides within fifty miles of

the place.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

Headquarters for Fashions

in

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, SHAWLS,

and

MILLINERY.

184, 186, & 188 MAIN STREET,

April 1, 1860.—ew3t

Springfield.

STOVES! STOVES!

May be found at the old stand of Allen & Porter,

TIN, JAPANNED WOODEN WARE,

Good Air Tight Cook Stoves,

Furnished complete for \$16, \$17, and \$19.

THE NEW ENGLAND STOVE, never before sold

in the State, the AMAZON, PATRIOT,

CONQUEST, Parlor and Parlor Cook

Stoves, Farmers' Boilers,

&c., &c., &c.,

Stoves wanted by any one, not found in the Shop,

will be procured and delivered as low as can be

bought in the State.

Stoves delivered at any depot within fifty

miles from the place.

Russia Pipe, 17 lbs. 4 lb.; common do. 10cts.

All Kinds of Jobbing Done at Short Notice.

Rags, Old, Copper, Brass, Iron, Pewter and

Lead taken in exchange.

CALL AND SEE.

Palmer, April 7, 1860.—ew3t.

E. NICHOLS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. D. CANTILLON, Draper & Tailor.

Having received my Winter

stock of Goods, which comprise all of the

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Which I offer to the public cheaper than can be bought

readymade. No machine used in my line of busi-

ness. All my goods are warranted and made in the

latest styles which can be found in any city.

W. S. B. HOPKINS, Attorney and Coun-

selor at Law, and Life Insurance Agent, of

the Bank Building, Ware, Mass.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-

fice in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

SAMUEL BLAIR, dealer in Watches

Clockes, Jewelry, &c. A large assortmen-